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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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27 July 1983

CHINA REPORT

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GENERAL :

BEIJING REVIEW ON WESTERN 'UNITY' AT WILLIAMSBURG

HK280916 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 24, 13 Jun 83 pp 13, 14

[Article by Fang Min and Zhang Zhenya: "Williamsburg Summit: A Western Display of 'Unity'"]

[Text] The Williamsburg Summit broke with precedent on 29 May to issue a statement on nuclear disarmament. Originally a meeting to discuss economic recovery in the capitalist world, the leaders of the seven Western nations, at U.S. insistence, used the occasion to show their "strength, determination and unity" to the Soviet Union.

Read to the press by U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz, the statement reaffirming the West's position on nuclear disarmament was unprecedented in that it was issued jointly in the name of the leaders of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Canada and Japan. It also was the first time that Japan, not a member of NATO, directly joined in issuing such a statement.

Clearly, the United States is doing its best to win the support of its major Western allies in order to strengthen its position in the talks with the Soviet Union.

Response to Moscow

The statement was a direct response to a Soviet government statement on the Soviet-U.S. nuclear arms negotiations issued on the eve of the Williamsburg Summit. The Soviet statement, usually tough in tone, accused the United States of insincerity and of following an unconstructive and obstructionist policy in the talks. It said that the United States had no intention of reaching an agreement but wanted to gain military superiority and, in particular, to greatly increase nuclear confrontation in Europe.

The statement further warned the West "with utter clarity" that if new U.S. missiles were deployed in Europe, the Soviet Union "will take timely and effective reply measures."

It said that, in that case, "the need would also arise to implement, on arrangement with other Warsaw Treaty member countries, other measures as well as

"to deploy additional means" and that it will "also be necessary to take other measures with a view to the territory of the United States itself."

Western observers believe that the Soviet statement showed once again that the Soviet Union has toughened its stand in its efforts to stop the planned deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe. They say that Moscow's statement was timed to induce the West Europeans to pressure Washington to adopt a more moderate stance on the Euro-missile issue.

Some Westerners think that the Soviet statement contains the warning that, besides deploying more SS-20 missiles in Europe and Asia, Moscow will deploy other types of new missiles in some East European countries, most likely the short-range SS-22 and SS-23 missiles, to counter-balance the U.S. Pershing II missiles.

The Soviet statement obviously had an effect on the Williamsburg Summit. Long before its opening there were many contradictions between the United States and some of its West European allies on economic matters. Moscow's action was clearly designed to deepen the contradictions and disrupt U.S.-West European unity.

The United States and the West European nations naturally were not going to let the Soviet Union exploit their differences. The summit's host: U.S. President Reagan, in particular, did his utmost to create an image of Western "unity," and seized the issue of nuclear disarmament to give a firm rebuff to Moscow.

Besides expressing Western willingness to reach a disarmament accord through serious negotiations, the Williamsburg statement was mainly to show that the seven nations were in agreement on the disarmament issue, that "the security of our Western countries is indivisible," that they must "maintain sufficient military strength," and that should no agreement be reached, the NATO countries "will proceed with the planned deployment of the U.S. systems in Europe."

The statement also was to tell the Soviet Union that its attempt to divide the West, by proposing the inclusion of the deterrent forces of France and Britain in the negotiations and by influencing Western public opinion, will fail.

Obviously, when the seven leaders discussed the disarmament issue at the summit, their views were not in full accord. However, as far as the statement goes, it has strengthened the U.S. position in its talks with the Soviet Union.

Economic "Ideals"

Hoping to promote their economic recovery after successive years of economic crisis and to avoid making a display of their conflicts and differences, the leaders of the seven nations decided to temporarily sweep their differences under the rug and "unanimously agree" on a "Williamsburg Declaration on Economic Recovery."

However, despites its fine-sounding phrases, the declaration had nothing of much substance for solving such real economic problems, as unemployment, high interest rates, protectionism and debts that confront the Western countries. It was merely a general statement expressing "joint economic ideals." None of its signatories are under any obligation and any one of them can at any time blame the others for its failure.

In a nutshell, the Western nations at Williamsburg managed to achieve superficial reconciliation but failed to solve any real economic problems. Furthermore, their "unity" on disarmament only showed that Soviet-U.S. contention on nuclear arms will continue unabated.

CSO: 4000/177

GENERAL

SFRY PRESS REPORTS ON HU YAOBANG INTERVIEW

AU101029 [Editorial report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 7 May on pages 1-2 carries a 2,000-word report by Dragoslav Rancic, its permanent Beijing correspondent, on the interview granted by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, to the TANJUG, POLITIKA, BORBA, VJESNIK and Belgrade Radio and Television correspondents in Zhongnanhai in connection with his forthcoming visit to Yugoslavia. POLITIKA does not give the date of the interview but its report carries the dateline "Beijing, 6 May."

POLITIKA reports that, prior to answering the Yugoslav correspondents' questions, Hu Yaobang "made the following statement for the Yugoslav public:

"Your country, Yugoslavia, is a wonderful and heroic country which I have wanted to visit for a long time. Following my visit to Romania, I will be going to your country. I have the opportunity to express our respect to the Yugoslav party and people and to convey the expressions of deep friendship from our party and people. I am very happy because of this and I believe that I have a very pleasant task. At the beginning of the forties, during the war against fascism, the Chinese veterans, the partisans in Yenan, began to learn about the antifascist guerrilla war under Comrade Tito's leadership and since then we have been your friends.

"After a certain time, the relations between our two parties and peoples declined to some extent but, following the resumption of relations, the militant relations between us have rapidly developed. The Yugoslav party is a Marxist party and a party which is persevering in its independence. In creating their own socialist life and in building their own socialist road, the Yugoslav party and people have achieved their own creations and, at the same time, they have made extraordinary contributions to defending world peace and the progress of mankind. The Chinese party and people are imbued with friendly feelings toward the Yugoslav party and people.

"I want the friendship and solidarity between our two parties and our two peoples to advance without interruption, like the waves in your Adriatic Sea and our East China Sea."

During the interview following the opening statement, Hu Yaobang answered a number of questions on China's domestic and foreign policies, POLITIKA reports. Reviewing the basic principles of China's foreign policy, he stressed that

China would continue to develop its relations with "the friendly socialist countries, the DPRK, Romania and Yugoslavia, strengthen its cooperation" with "nonaligned countries" and continue to develop its relations with all other countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. "The struggle against hegemonism, either global or regional, is the most important characteristic of China's foreign policy, Hu Yaobang pointed out," POLITIKA reports. "Invoking Lenin (according to whom, the proletariat that allows its own people to oppress another people cannot be considered as being a socialist proletariat), he asked whether the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan or Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea can be considered as being the actions of socialist proletariats. China wants to normalize its relations with the Soviet Union but this is not simple because, as he stressed, the Soviet Union is helping Vietnam in causing border provocations on the Chinese border and in invading Kampuchea. According to the Chinese estimates, so far Vietnam has received more than \$5 billion in Soviet aid and has more than 7,000 Soviet advisers. The Heng Samrin regime, too, has received direct Soviet aid of about \$200 million. Hu Yaobang believes that, without the Soviet transfusions, the Samrin regime would have collapsed long ago. In his opinion, what is involved here is not the fact that the 'third countries' may not be discussed, as the Soviet side says in the consultations on normalizing Sino-Soviet relations," POLITIKA says in its report.

Reporting further on Hy Yaobang's statements on China's relations with the Soviet Union and the United States, POLITIKA says that "the CPC's general secretary noted that, considering the three crisis hotbeds in the world, the Middle East, southern Asia and Indochina, it can be noticed that the United States is involved in the events in two of them and the Soviet Union in the events in all three of them. Without wanting to frighten the world with any sensationalist statements, as he put it, he believes that, if the Soviet Union continues to behave in Indochina in the way it behaves now, the possibility of a direct Sino-Soviet conflict cannot be excluded, because of the objective state of affairs. China, Hu Yaobang repeated, wants to normalize its relations with the Soviet Union and Vietnam but it cannot renounce its principles," POLITIKA notes.

POLITIKA further reports--"According to the notes and interpretations of its permanent correspondent"--on Hu Yaobang's answers to the questions on China's economic development; the four main tasks of its economy in the next 10 years; the economic reform, the ideological situation in the CPC; the development of socialism in China thus far and the starting points for this development; the obstacles in China's relations with the two superpowers; and the current situation in the communist and workers' movement in the world.

POLITIKA reports that, discussing the tendency of the communist movement which "is promising and offers great hopes," the tendency of many parties to think independently about the roads of building socialism and about the relations between parties, Hu Yaobang said that, "When all these issues are once successfully solved, an international communist movement with a new face will appear. China can wait 10, 20, 30 or 50 years for the real

"international to be created, he concluded and left us in a dilemma about what, in this striking approach to the future, is the old projection of the ideal of communist internationalism and what is a half joking allusion of the present situation," POLITIKA concludes its report by Rancic on the Yugoslav correspondents' interview with Hu Yaobang.

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 7-8 May on pages 1 and 9 carries a 1,400-word report by its correspondent Branko Rabrenovic on the same interview granted by Hu Yaobang to Yugoslav journalists. Reporting on Hu Yaobang's answers to questions on China's foreign policy, BORBA says that, according to Hu Yaobang, "China constantly and wholeheartedly declares itself in favor of independence in foreign policy and in favor of relations between countries on the basis of equality. However, there are obstacles in this respect and especially as regards the relations between the superpowers and China. According to Hu Yaobang," BORBA says, "the Chinese approach to this question is quite clear. China wants to be an independent and open country which wants, under its own conditions, to build socialism in the Chinese way.

"The Chinese believe that there are three crisis hotbeds in the world. They are the Middle East, Afghanistan and Indochina. According to the Chinese, the Americans are involved in two of them and the Soviet Union in all three. The Chinese are concerned over the behavior of both superpowers but they believe that, at present, of the two obstacles faced by them in their relations with the Soviet Union and the United States, the obstacles in the relations with the former is more difficult although they do not think that the obstacle in the relations with the latter is negligible. The fact is, according to Hu Yaobang, that the Soviet behavior in Indochina is clearly a cause for anxiety. If the Soviet Union continues to behave in Indochina in the way it is behaving now, this might provoke very dangerous international repercussions and, in that event, China would not stand idly by," Hu Yaobang said according to BORBA's report on his interview.

Zagreb VMESNIK in Serbo-Croatian on 7 May on pages 1 and 4 of its regular Saturday supplement SEDAM DANA carries a 2,000-word report by its correspondent Tomislav Butorac on the interview granted by Hu Yaobang to Yugoslav journalists prior to his departure on a visit to Romania and Yugoslavia.

CSO: 4000/177

GENERAL

EEC CRITICIZES U.S. DECISION ON STEEL IMPORTS

OW071435 Beijing XINHUA in English 1406 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Brussels, 7 Jul (XINHUA)--The European Economic Community (EEC) has strongly criticised the United States for its new decision to curbe imports of speciality steel.

The U.S. administration decided this week to impose import quotas and higher tariffs on several types of steel to protect its speciality steel industry.

A statement issued by the EEC Commission yesterday says that the U.S. decision does not reflect the Williamsburg commitment to "halt protectionism, as recovery proceeds to reverse it by dismantling trade barriers."

The commission maintains its views that "the present situation of the American Steel Industry, the speciality steel sector in particular, is not due to steel imports, among others, from the EEC, but on the contrary due to the overall economic situation which led to a severe slump in steel consumption world wide."

A commission spokesman said the U.S. moves would hit EEC exports worth around 150 million dollars a year and severely damage Europe's steel industry.

The commission expresses its profound dissatisfaction with this development and points out that the European community will examine this decision in the light of the rules operated by the general agreement on tariffs and trade, and see whether it is possible to demand compensation for lost sales.

CSO: 4000/177

GENERAL

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES FRANCE-NATO RELATIONS

HK300821 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jun 83 p 7

[Article by Zhang Qihua [1728 0796 5478]: "France Strengthens Its Relations with NATO"]

[Text] Recently Western media has paid great attention to the relations between France and NATO. In mid-June, a French aircraft carrier carried out the largest antisubmarine military exercise in the east Atlantic, in cooperation with NATO. A ministerial meeting of the NATO council, requested by the French Government, was held not long ago in Paris, for the first time since 1966 when France withdrew from the unified military organization of NATO. During the meeting, both President Mitterrand and Premier Mauroy reaffirmed that France would adhere to NATO's stand. Before that, at a Western summit meeting held in Williamsburg, President Mitterrand and the heads of six other countries jointly issued a disarmament statement indicating the unity between Western countries. French Minister of Defence Charles Hernu recently said that France and NATO "are reliable allies, which should not be doubted."

France is not a member country of the unified military organization of NATO, but it has played an active role in Western defence. At present, the deployment of missiles in Europe is a prominent problem in East-West relations.

The French Government has time and again declared that it firmly supports the "dual decisions" made by NATO in 1979 on the nuclear weapons issue. France believes that in a situation where the Soviet Union assumes superiority in medium-range missiles, NATO has no alternative but to engage in arms expansion in order to achieve a nuclear balance in Europe. At a time when the Soviet Union is doing its utmost to undermine the relations between the United States and Europe, and when NATO must once again display its unity and resolution, this position of France is, of course, a powerful support to the Western alliance.

During the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of medium-range missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union has insisted that the nuclear forces of Britain and France must also be taken into consideration, but France has stressed that these are France's independent nuclear forces, which do not belong to NATO and have nothing to do with the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear weapons. At the Paris meeting of the NATO council, France also declared that it had rejected the

Soviet proposal which called for bringing British and French missiles into the orbit of the talks. France did all this for its own interests, but it objectively corresponded with NATO's stand on the talks and has been applauded by the United States.

Since the Socialist Party came to power, some changes have taken place in France's defense policy. In May 1983, France's national assembly adopted a new military plan bill indicating that the threat to France came from the Soviet Union. This bill has treated the participation in Western Europe defence as a task of the French armed forces, and has decided to establish "rapid action and support troops" to guarantee the fulfillment of the task. Reportedly, this mobile troop which carries out its tasks in Europe and abroad numbers 47,000 people and 250 helicopters. Previously, France's military ideas were based on maintaining its own territorial integrity, but now the new military strategies have expanded its functional areas and strengthened its capabilities in external involvement, making it possible for France to establish closer relations with NATO in defence affairs. At the ministerial meeting of the NATO council, Premier Mauroy said that according to France's military bill, once a decision is made by France, it can dispatch troops to support allies.

France has strengthened its relations with NATO mainly for two purposes. One is that in the face of military and political threat and pressure from the Soviet Union, and for its own security, France must not only strengthen its own defense power but must also unite with the United States and other NATO countries to content with the Soviet Union. The other is that while strengthening the defense of Western Europe, France wishes to make its own contributions so as to play its role of a big power in European affairs. As all these French strategic thoughts do not contradict the defensive ideas of Western Europe and the United States, they are applauded by other Western countries. The French press believes that the atlanticism carried out by the French Government on the security problem has met the needs of the situation.

Of course, France has strengthened its relations with NATO on the premise of upholding its decisionmaking power in defense. It has adhered to developing its own independent nuclear power and speeding up the modernization of its conventional forces, and has laid stress on independently making decisions on defense. It still upholds military independence from NATO. However, people believe that difficulties may appear in the cooperative relations between France and NATO. Within NATO, France often contradicts the United States, and sometimes they engage in fierce conflicts. France holds different views from NATO on the latter's policy on expanding its geographic and functional spheres, and on its tactics in dealing with the Soviet Union. It is anticipated that the relations between France and NATO will be limited to a certain degree.

CSO: 4000/190

GENERAL

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS EGYPT ON CHAD ISSUE

OW080250 Beijing XINHUA in English 0237 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, 7 July (XINHUA)--Egypt and France agreed today that they should step up military assistance to the Chadian Government of President Hissein Habre.

This was announced after the 70-minute talks between the visiting French minister of external affairs Claude Cheysson and President Husni Mubarak.

An Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman said, "Egypt and France are sending weapons to Chad and will continue to do so in support of the Habre Government" against the rebel forces of former Chadian President Goukhouni Oueddei, which have captured the northern town of Faya-Largeau from the government forces.

During his four-hour lightning visit to Egypt, Cheysson also held talks with Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

'Ali told reporters that both Egypt and France are in complete agreement concerning the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon to "enable its legal government to exercise full sovereignty over its territory."

During the talks Cheysson stressed the necessity for "parallel efforts by many parties" so as to get things moving. There are things required of Israel, the United States, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization, he said.

Cheysson also handed President Mubarak a letter from French President Francois Mitterrand concerning the situation in the Middle East.

Before his arrival in Egypt, the French minister has visited Syria, Saudi Arabia, Israel and Iraq.

CSO: 4000/190

GENERAL

BRIEFS

CSCE MADRID MEETING--Madrid, 8 July (XINHUA)--Delegates from 35 nations to the Madrid follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) today decided to conclude the more than 2-year-old meeting on 20 July. The decision was made according to a proposal submitted to the plenary meeting today by Yugoslavia in the name of the participating neutral and nonaligned countries after the delegates approved an informal final document yesterday. At yesterday's meeting, an agreement was reached for holding a meeting of experts on human contacts in Berne, Switzerland, in 1986, and the West agreed to the Soviet demand to include the reference to such a meeting in an annexed document instead of in the conference's concluding document, thus removing the final obstacle to the current meeting. The draft final document also provides for a European arms reduction conference to be held in Stockholm next January and a meeting of experts on human rights scheduled for Ottawa, in 1985. Western news agencies commented that the draft final document has advanced the aims of the Helsinki final document in the reunion of families, freedom of emigration and cultural exchanges. But it does not include the Western call for a ban on the jamming of foreign radio broadcasts and other human rights' demands. [Text] [OW092003 Beijing XINHUA in English 1446 GMT 9 Jul 83]

HUNGARIAN, ECUADORAN ENVOYS MET--Beijing, 9 July (XINHUA)--State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian met on separate occasions here today with Hungarian Ambassador Ribanszki Robert and Ecuadoran Ambassador Gonzalo Paredes Cres Po, both are going to leave Beijing for home shortly at the end of their terms of office. [Text] [OW090832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 9 Jul 83]

UN INFORMATION COMMITTEE SESSION--United Nations, 11 July (XINHUA)--The UN Committee on Information concluded its 3-week session on 9 July by adopting a series of recommendations to the General Assembly. The recommendations include measures to improve the public image of the United Nations and to promote the establishment of a new international information and communication order. The committee recommended that the assembly appeal for international co-operation to strengthen information infrastructures in the developing countries through training of journalists and technical personnel, access to communication technology and the establishment of international communication links. It decided to set up a new information center in Managua (Nicaragua), which brings to 67 the total number of such centers. The committee called on all countries

and the United Nations system to collaborate in the establishment of a new international information and communication order based on free circulation and wider and better balanced dissemination of information, in order to guarantee the diversity of information sources and free access to information and to change the dependent status of the developing countries in the field of information. According to a press release issued by the committee today, the United States and some other Western countries disapproved of a few recommendations. [Text] [OW120527 Beijing XINHUA in English 0234 GMT 12 Jul 83]

UNICEF DELEGATION HOSTED--Beijing, 6 Jul (XINHUA)--Huang Ganying, vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation and of the Chinese People's National Committee for the Defense of Children, met and feted here this evening a country program delegation from the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) led by Dr Nyi Nyi. Present on the occasion were Wu Quanheng, member of the secretariat of the All-China Women's Federation, and Satish C. Prabasi, representative of the UNICEF office in Beijing. [Text] [OW061417 Beijing XINHUA in English 1334 GMT 6 Jul 83]

CSO: 4000/177

UNITED STATES

U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE ARRIVES IN SAUDI ARABIA

OW041743Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Kuwait, 4 Jul (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrived in Jidda, Saudi Arabia, from Pakistan today to start his new Middle East tour.

He will visit Saudi Arabia, Syria, Lebanon and Israel to discuss the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon.

It was reported that before his leaving Islamabad Shultz told reporters that the aim of his new Middle East tour was to gain a direct impression of the situation in the area for the purpose of reporting it to President Reagan. He was not optimistic on his mission, saying that he would be glad if there would be a progress beyond all expectations. But, he added there seems to be no possibility of progress.

U.S. Presidential Special Envoy Philip Habib has also arrived in Jidda to join Shultz in his mission.

CSO: 4000/178

UNITED STATES

CHINESE PAINTING EXHIBITION OPENS IN WASHINGTON

OW010944 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Washington, 30 Jun (XINHUA)--An exhibition of Chinese wrought iron pictures and children's paintings opened at the Capital Children's Museum here today.

Thirty-five wrought iron pictures and 75 Chinese children's paintings are on display at the exhibition sponsored by the Capital Children's Museum in cooperation with the Chinese Embassy.

It is the first time that wrought iron pictures are displayed in the United States. A traditional form of folk art created nearly 300 years ago, the wrought iron pictures are intricately worked iron sheets and wires that are put together to present delicate images.

The Chinese children's paintings are works by children between the ages of five and fifteen. They include Chinese ink paintings, water-colors, crayons and oil paintings.

More than 100 people attended today's opening ceremony of the exhibition which will be on show for a month.

CSO: 4000/178

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SYRIA 'REQUESTS' 'ARAFAT'S DEPARTURE

OW241813 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Beirut, 24 June (XINHUA)--Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat left Damascus for an undisclosed destination today in the wake of the open split in the PLO-Syria relations, reported radio Beirut.

'Arafat flew away from Damascus at 2 PM after the Syrian Government informed him of Syria's request for his immediate leave at 1:30 PM when he was about to continue the meeting of PLO leaders in his Damascus office.

Syria also bans the re-entry of 'Arafat's military chief Abu Jihad into Syrian territory.

'Arafat drove to Damascus last night from the northern Lebanon's port city of Tripoli. He immediately went into a meeting with Soviet ambassador to Syria, who delivered him a letter from Soviet leader Yuri y Andropov.

In another development, a Fatah convoy of 10 vehicles was ambushed early today on its way from Syria to Tripoli. The Palestine news agency WAFA reported that the ambushes took place in the suburbs 30 kilometers north of Damascus. The battle lasted four hours, during which one Fatah fighter was killed and nine wounded, the WAFA said.

In another try to mediate the PLO-Syria differences, Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faisal rushed to Damascus today with a letter from Saudi King Fahd. It is learned that Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria will start joint mediation between the PLO and Syria.

CSO: 4000/187

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SYRIA'S OUSTER OF 'ARAFAT CAUSES ARAB REACTION

OW261840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 26 June (XINHUA)--Major Arab countries with important interests in the settlement of the Middle East problem have reacted strongly to Syria's expulsion of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat on Friday.

In a statement yesterday, the Jordanian Government expressed grave concern over "the regrettable activities" of Syria and Libya against the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative--the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The statement said that the interference is aimed at "wrecking the independence of legitimate Palestinian institutions which have been recognized by the Arab countries and a majority of countries in the world since the Arab Rabat summit in 1974."

The statement reaffirmed Jordan's support for the PLO and warned that "the Syrian action will weaken the organization or turn it into a tool which merely serves the interests of some Arab regimes."

Jordan pledged in the statement that it will do its best to thwart the erroneous plan against the Palestinian cause.

In Khartoum, Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak told the country's news agency that the Sudan regrets that "a frontline state like Syria has carried out a plot which is only in the interests of Zionism."

He said that Syria should not employ such means to deal with its comrade-in-arms but counter Israel and liberate the occupied Arab land instead. Syria's action ran contrary to the Arab aspirations for joint support for the PLO's stand, choice and action, he pointed out.

The Sudanese foreign minister declared that the Sudan backs the Palestinian people until the restoration of their right to the establishment of an independent state under the leadership of the PLO.

Meanwhile, the press in the Gulf countries reacted angrily to the Syrian decision to expel 'Arafat.

In their commentaries today, the Egyptian newspapers AL-AHRAM (THE PYRAMIDS) and AL-GOMHOURIA (THE REPUBLIC) dismissed Syria's action as giving the Israeli authorities an opportunity to gain political advantages.

In an interview with the press yesterday, Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said that the crisis of PLO-Syria ties would divert people's attention from the crisis in Lebanon.

CSO: 4000/187

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

TUNISIA REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR 'ARAFAT

OW280324 Beijing XINHUA in English 0256 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Tunis, 27 June (XINHUA)--"Tunisia is and will always be a territory to welcome Palestinian combatants," reaffirmed Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba at a meeting with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in the Carthage Palace here today.

After the meeting, 'Arafat told newsmen he had held talks with president Bourguiba on the latest developments in the al-Biqa' plain and northern Lebanon, the incidents directed against Palestinian forces in these areas, and the encircling of Palestinian fighters by Syrian military vehicles. He emphatically pointed out "Palestinians and Syrians must establish a united front to deal with Israeli military threat."

President Bourguiba expressed firm support to the Palestinian combatants. He is also concerned about safeguarding Palestinian unity.

'Arafat arrived here Sunday morning after attending a meeting of the International Peace Assembly in Prague.

A report, quoting Syrian broadcasting service, said Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd 'al-re'uf al-Kasm chaired a cabinet meeting today to discuss Syria's stand on the internal conflicts of Fatah.

The report said: "Syria cherishes Palestinian revolutionary unity and closes ranks with it to fight any attempt of Zionism."

CSO: 4000/187

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PLO FACTIONS DECLARE SUPPORT FOR YASIR 'ARAFAT

OW012019 Beijing XINHUA in English 1908 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, 1 July (XINHUA)--Leaders of seven major PLO groups today declared their support for Yasir 'Arafat and called for an end to the armed conflict within the organization's mainstream group of al-Fatah, reported the Palestine news agency WAFA today.

In a joint statement issued after a meeting in the eastern Lebanese city of Ba'labakk this morning, leaders of the seven groups also called for ways to restore peace in eastern Lebanon and to "avoid being dragged into acts of provocation undertaken by terrorist elements."

The meeting followed a ceasefire agreement reached in Ba'labakk, where rival Palestinian groups clashed with each other for the first time with machine-guns and artillery early last month.

The seven groups which put their signatures to the ceasefire agreement are the popular front for the liberation of Palestine (PFLP); the democratic front for the liberation of Palestine (DFLP); the Arab Liberation Front (ALF); the popular front for the liberation of Palestine general command (PFLP-GC) and the people's liberation war vanguard (al-sa'iqa command).

Western news agencies believed that the signatures of the last three groups carry special significance because 'Arafat's loyalists had accused them of openly backing the internal revolt within the Fatah.

Reports from Amman said about 60 members of the Palestine National Council residing in Jordan issued a joint statement yesterday in support of the PLO under the leadership of Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

The statement called on all Fatah fighters to see through the scheme of the United States and Israel to split the PLO in order to liquidate the Palestinian cause.

It also appealed to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to reconsider his decision on expelling 'Arafat and banning the re-entry of 'Arafat's chief deputy Abu Jihad [Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid] into Syrian territory.

The statement also stressed the importance of a tripartite alliance of the Palestinian revolutionary forces, Lebanon and Syria in the struggle against Israel.

CSO: 4000/187

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

CEASE-FIRE ACCORD REACHED BETWEEN PLO FACTIONS

OW011016 Beijing XINHUA in English 0840 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Beirut, 1 July (XINHUA)--An agreement on all-round ceasefire between the two disputing factions within Fatah was reached at a meeting in Ba'labakk, Lebanon, by various groups of the Palestine Liberation Organization last evening, according to radio Beirut.

The radio said that a seven-member committee was formed to supervise the ceasefire.

Apart from the two factions of Fatah, representatives from the popular front for the liberation of Palestine, the democratic front for the liberation of Palestine, the popular front for the liberation of Palestine-general command, the Saika, and the front for the Palestinian people's struggle attended the meeting.

It was reported that the agreement includes removal of the roadblocks on the main streets in al-Biqa, setting up of a series of coordination commissions between the two conflicting sides to settle the differences, release of people detained by each side, restoration of the situation to the state before the conflicts and a call for democratic dialogues between Abu Mousa and Yasir 'Arafat.

The ceasefire came amidst reports that Palestinian guerrillas of all factions in the Wavell refugee camp, east Lebanon, have stated that they refuse to fight each other, which was seen as a significant move towards unity.

The guerrillas in a statement also asked the Syrian Government to allow PLO leader Yassir 'Arafat to return to Syria. 'Arafat was expelled from that country a week ago.

The reports said 9,000 civilian Palestinians in the town of Wavell planned to stage a peace march today to demand an end to the fighting and restoration of unity within the PLO.

CSO: 4000/187

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PLO GROUP CONTINUES TALKS WITH DISSIDENTS

OW052217 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus, 5 July (XINHUA)--A delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) led by Khalid al-Fahum, president of the Palestine National Council, continued talks with Fatah dissidents here this morning, but no agreement has been announced so far.

Sources said the two sides did not discuss the question of ceasefire in the al-Biqa' Valley. The PLO delegation only listened to the dissidents' demands and suggestions and conveyed them to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, they added.

The PLO delegation, which arrived here 3 July, had earlier had two rounds of talks with the dissidents.

On the day of its arrival, the delegation held talks with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

It is learned that in the talks Syria advanced two conditions for restoring relations with 'Arafat. The PLO leader must openly declare his rejection of the Reagan plan for solving the Palestine problem, and PLO must coordinate with Syria in political and military affairs. The Reagan plan calls for autonomy for the Palestinians living in the West Bank in association with Jordan.

As a result of Syria's intransigence, the delegation switched to talks with the dissidents on the same day.

CSO: 4000/187

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PLO SEEKS END TO INTERNAL REVOLT BY DIPLOMACY

OW091054 Beijing XINHUA in English 0759 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, 9 July (XINHUA)--The six-man delegation of the PLO executive committee has returned to Damascus after reporting to the organization's leadership in Tunis on the results of its first mission, according to reports reaching here.

Bringing Yasir 'Arafat's new proposal for establishing a PLO-Syria-Arab observer group to supervise the ceasefire between conflicting factions in al-Biqa', the mediators yesterday met for 3 hours with the Fatah dissident leaders.

Meanwhile, another delegation of the PLO executive committee has left Tunis on a tour of East European countries to canvass support in the PLO's present crisis. The delegation is reportedly led by Abu Iyad, the newly appointed head of a three-man security department by the Fatah Central Committee.

A senior PLO official said in Tunis that Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO's political department, will also lead a delegation to visit Kuwait and other Gulf countries.

In Moscow, the leader of the democratic front for the liberation of Palestine, Nayif Hawatimah, has held talks with Soviet officials on the differences within the Palestinian movement. Hawatimah, along with George Habash, leader of the popular front for the liberation of Palestine, have been calling for unity within the PLO and settlement of the disputes through "democratic reforms."

According to the Palestine news agency WAFA, the Soviet Union has invited a delegation from the PLO executive committee to visit Moscow to discuss the development of the situation in the Arab region.

The invitation was extended Friday in an "urgent and important message" to 'Arafat by the Soviet charge d'affaires in Tunis, WAFA said.

The negotiations with the Fatah dissident leaders were reportedly not going smoothly. The London-based Saudi daily AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT reported yesterday that Abu Salih, political leader of the dissident group, has unilaterally announced the appointment of Abu Musa as commander of the military wing of Fatah.

'Arafat has rejected the dissidents' demand for the appointment of Abu Musa as commander of PLO forces in Lebanon, Palestinian sources in Damascus said last night.

At the same time, 'Arafat's reported proposal to pull his loyalists from al-biqa' to northern Lebanon's port city of Tripoli was also rejected by dissident leader Abu Salih.

In Tunis, 'Arafat visited a guerrilla camp Thursday night. He told his fighters that "it is a pity to have been attacked from the rear by our fellow comrades," "those who attempted to deprive the PLO of decision-making in the Palestinian revolution are aimed at accomplishing the objectives that the Zionist enemy had not achieved during the seige of Beirut," 'Arafat pointed out.

CSO: 4000/187

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

GANDHI SENDS ENVOY TO MEDIATE PLO-SYRIA DISPUTE

OW091411 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Tunis, 8 July (XINHUA)--A special envoy sent by Mrs Indira Gandhi in her capacity as president of the non-aligned movement arrived here yesterday on a mission to mediate in the PLO-Syria dispute.

The envoy, Indian Secretary for Foreign Affairs Romesh Bhandari, handed to the PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat a message from Gandhi.

According to the Palestine news agency, Mrs Gandhi mentioned in the message her readiness to mediate between Syria and the PLO. She also expressed her concern for the maintenance of the unity of the PLO.

Bhandari had talks here today with Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi. They coordinated their stand in seeking a settlement of the PLO-Syria differences and decided to keep in constant touch in the future.

Speaking to reporters after the meeting, the special envoy quoted Gandhi as saying that the present situation in the Middle East will menace world peace gravely unless an early solution to the PLO-Syria discord is found.

But this solution, Bhandari stressed, could only be secured on the basis of the recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

Earlier, Bhandari had met Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus and delivered him a message from Gandhi.

The Indian envoy left here this afternoon for Tripoli. He is expected to hold talks with Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al'Qadhdhafi.

CSO: 4000/187

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PLO MEDIATOR CLAIMS PROGRESS IN SYRIA TALKS

OW091820 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus, 9 July (XINHUA)---The chief mediator of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) said here today that he had made progress in talks with Syria, but no headway has been reported in negotiations with the al-Fatah dissidents.

Shalis al-Fahum, president of the Palestine National Council and leader of the PLO delegation here mediating a settlement for the internal Fatah differences, told XINHUA after talks with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al'Halim Khaddam that some progress has been made in the talks but it still will take the time and effort of all the parties concerned to solve the problems.

Both Syria and the PLO value highly the unity of the PLO and their strategic relations, he pointed out.

Al-Fahum said the PLO delegation had brought some new ideas this time, but he did not elaborate.

The delegation returned to Tunisia on 6 July to report to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat the results of its earlier talks with Syria and the al-Fatah dissidents from 3 to 6 July.

Meanwhile, Palestinian sources said no headway had been made in the delegation's talks with the dissidents yesterday, with the latter still holding their ground.

CSO: 4000/187

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SOVIET TROOPS ATTACKED BY AFGHAN GUERRILLAS

OW052112 Beijing XINHUA in English 1849 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Islamabad, 5 July (XINHUA)--Afghan guerrilla fighters launched successive attacks in June on Soviet-Karmal military posts in several Afghan Provinces, wiping out a number of enemy effectives, according to reports reaching here recently.

In the northern province of Qonduz, the guerrillas overran a Soviet-Karmal military stronghold near the Imam Saheb area on 25 June after a 6-day siege. Four enemy soldiers were killed, 14 others injured and a truck soldiers were killed, 14 others injured and a truck was destroyed in the attack. Three Karmal soldiers joined the Mujahideen along with arms following the operation.

Meanwhile, the guerrillas mounted attacks on four other enemy outposts in the same area, killing 28 enemy soldiers and wounding 11 others. One Karmal soldier crossed over to the guerrilla side.

On 26 June, the guerrillas destroyed a Karmal military post at Chahar Dehi, centre of Laghman Province, killing a good number of enemy soldiers along with their commander.

On the following day, the guerrilla fighters hit two Soviet jeeps at Barjak area of Laghman Province, taking prisoner the Soviets on board who were later killed in a Soviet retaliation air raid. A Soviet jet plane was downed in Urgun District of the province.

Earlier on 13 June, the guerrillas raided two Soviet-Karmal military posts in Keshem subdivision of Badakhshan Province, killing and injuring several enemy troops. Three more military outposts came under guerrilla attacks in Kalafgan area of Takhar Province on 15 June with more enemymen wiped out. Five Karmal troops joined the resistance forces during the attacks.

CSO: 4000/187

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

CANADA SUPPORTS TROOP PULLOUT FROM AFGHANISTAN

OW062023 Beijing XINHUA in English 1911 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Islamabad, 6 July (XINHUA)--Canada fully supports all efforts to secure the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan to ensure the sovereignty of that nation.

This was stated by Canadian Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan Maceachen upon his arrival in Lahore from New Delhi today.

Talking to newsmen at the airport, the Canadian deputy prime minister said Canada has opposed the invasion of Afghanistan and particularly supported Pakistan's principled stand in this connection. "We have stood shoulder to shoulder with Pakistan at the United Nations and elsewhere," he added.

Maceachen said the government and people of his country admired the way in which the government of Pakistan has responded to the challenge of the large number of Afghan refugees.

He arrived here this evening on a 3-day visit. In a brief statement at the Islamabad airport, he praised the amicable relations between Canada and Pakistan.

The Canadian deputy prime minister will have discussions with Pakistan leaders on bilateral relations and international political and economic situation.

CSO: 4000/187

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

NEPAL'S GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT SUFFERS DECLINE

OW080736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Kathmandu, 7 July (XINHUA)--Nepal's gross domestic product in the 1982-83 fiscal year ending 15 July fell 1.3 percent compared with the last fiscal year because of serious drought that reduced agricultural production.

This was disclosed by Finance Minister Yadav Prashad Pant when he presented an economic survey of 1982-83 to the national Panchayat meeting yesterday.

Being an Agrarian country with 94 percent of its population depending on agriculture, Nepal's agricultural sector produces approximately two thirds of the GDP it is estimated that in the current fiscal year, the index of agricultural production has dropped by 9.7 percent, resulting in a decline of the national economy though industrial production, which accounts for only 4 percent of the country's GDP, increased by 18.8 percent.

As a result of unfavorable weather conditions Nepal's grain output in the current fiscal year was recorded at 3.36 million tons, down 15.7 percent from 3.98 million tons in the last fiscal year, of which paddy, that used to comprise 60 percent of the kingdom's total grain production, was sharply reduced by 28.4 percent.

Yields of cash crops including sugarcane, tobacco and potato increased whereas jute, the most principal one, was down 27.1 percent.

Agricultural products are main export commodities of Nepal. Owing to decrease of agricultural production in the current fiscal year, grain export was suspended and trade deficit widened. Total export in the first 9 months of the current fiscal year declined by 32.9 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of the last year while import increased by 18.7 percent, thus marking a total deficit of 3,748 million rupees. This figure exceeds the record trade deficit of 3,439 million registered in the last fiscal year and has caused a 10 percent fall in the country's foreign exchange reserves.

CSO: 4000/187

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

INDIAN PAPER REVIEWS CHINA'S ECONOMIC PROGRESS

OW020436 Beijing XINHUA in English 0249 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] New Delhi, 1 July (XINHUA)--China's economy "turned up perhaps its best performance in a decade and a half precisely at the time growth almost everywhere else in the world was severely retarded if not scotched by conditions of recession, stagnation and (in some economies) general distress," "the Hindu" said in an editorial today.

After introducing Chinese Premier Zhao's report on the work of the government submitted to the just concluded Sixth National People's Congress, the editorial said: "In overall terms, 1982 was a bumper year of growth for Chinese agriculture as well as industry."

It said, the figures in the report make the Chinese Government's assessment, that the economy "has freed itself from the instability caused by serious imbalance among its major branches and has gradually moved on to a path of sound growth," sound realistic.

Referring to China's economic policy changes, it pointed out: "While the economy's response to the policy changes has been encouraging and seems to show the correct direction, there is a long way to go before the system can be pronounced a balanced, efficient and high-performing one."

The editorial concluded that: "Judged qualitatively and in overall terms the Chinese Government's approach to the economy appears to be close to the ground and cautious--as can be seen in the modest growth targets set in the Sixth Five-Year-Plan that will in all probability be comfortably exceeded."

CSO: 4000/187

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

NPC VICE CHAIRMAN MEETS SRI LANKAN AMITY GROUP

OW041823 Beijing XINHUA in English 1337 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, 4 July (XINHUA)--Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the National People's Congress, met here this afternoon with a delegation from the China Society of Sri Lanka led by its President Dr A. T. Ariyaratne.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme said that there exists a traditional friendship between the peoples of China and Sri Lanka, and the relations between the two countries are very close.

He expressed the hope that the visit by the Sri Lankan delegation will further promote the mutual understanding between the two peoples. He also recalled the warm reception accorded to him last March when he led a NPC delegation to Sri Lanka.

Dr Ariyaratne said that the China Society of Sri Lanka will conduct various kinds of activities to develop the friendship between the two peoples.

At the end of the meeting, Ariyaratne presented the vice-chairman with several books, including one about Buddhism in Sri Lanka.

Present at the meeting were Lu Cui, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, and WPRB Wickremasinghe, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Sri Lankan Embassy in Beijing.

The delegation arrived here on 30 June at the invitation of the friendship association.

CSO: 4000/187

BRIEFS

FIGHTING AMONG PLO FACTIONS--Damascus, 2 July (XINHUA)--Fighting broke out between rival Palestinian factions in eastern Bekaa Valley today, breaking a 2-day-long ceasefire, according to news from Beirut. A spokesman loyal to Yas'r 'Arafat said troops of Abu Mousa and Ahmad Jibril's popular front for the liberation of Palestine-general command (PFLP-GC), backed by tanks, attacked pro-'Arafat fighters who were holding out near Barr Ilyas, five km from Shtawrah. Before the break-out of the fighting, the popular front for the liberation of Palestine, the democratic front for the liberation of Palestine and the Palestine liberation front issued a joint statement pressing for ceasefire. The statement issued after a joint meeting of the political bureaus of the three organizations said that the present situation called for the Palestinian national unity and the unity between the PLO, Syria and Lebanon to jointly combat the Israeli aggressors. [Text] [OW030343 Beijing XINHUA in English 0249 GMT 3 Jul 83]

TALKS SEEK TO RESTORE RELATIONS--Damascus, 3 July (XINHUA)--A PLO executive committee delegation held talks today with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam on ways to restore Syria-PLO relations following Syria's expulsion of Yasir 'Arafat 10 days ago. The six-man delegation, which flew in from Tunis late last night, was headed by Palestine national council President Khalid al-Fahum. Neither Syria nor the Palestine news agency WAFA gave details of the talks. In a long interview with the Syrian newspaper TISHRIN published today, Abu Salih, the political driving force behind the Fatah mutiny, again voiced his opposition to Arafat's leadership and demanded what he called a "strategic alliance" with Syria. Abu Salih, whose real name is Nimr Salih, was suspended from the Fatah Central Committee earlier this year for criticizing Arafat's strategy. A fresh armed clash between the conflicting Fatah groups broke out yesterday afternoon in Syria-controlled eastern Lebanon. The clash shattered a 2-day-old ceasefire agreement reached by six factions of the PLO in the eastern Lebanese town of Baalbek. The rank and file fighters of the Palestine Liberation Army in Lebanon issued a statement today denouncing the activities aimed at splitting the Palestine movement. They also expressed support for 'Arafat's leadership and PLO unity. [Text] [OW040241 Beijing XINHUA in English 0219 GMT 4 Jul 83]

PLO HOLDS MEETING IN TUNIS--Tunis, 30 June (XINHUA)--The PLO executive committee met here today to discuss the dispute within Fatah, the mainstream of the organization. PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat chaired the meeting, which 12 of 14 committee members attended. The two absent from the meeting were Muhammad Khalife of the Saika group and Talal Naji of the popular front-general command. The meeting

came after Arafat's preliminary talks overnight with some committee members who belong to Fatah or are members of the Palestine National Council. The participants reaffirmed that the PLO, under 'Arafat's leadership, remains the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, the Tunisian news agency tap said. [Text] [OW010928 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 1 Jul 83]

AMBASSADOR ENDS KUWAITI TERM--Kuwait, 4 July (XINHUA)--Chinese ambassador to Kuwait Lu Ming left here for home today at the end of his tenure of office. Before his departure, he paid courtesy calls on Kuwaiti Emir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad and Prime Minister Sa'd al-'Abdullah al-Salim. They discussed ways to further the relations between the two countries. [Text] [OW050304 Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 5 Jul 83]

PLO, ARAB UNITY CALLED FOR--Kuwait, 6 July (XINHUA)--Kuwaiti Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah in a nation-wide speech over the Kuwaiti radio and television tonight called for urgent action to iron out the Palestinian and Arab differences. He pointed out that the survival of Palestine is facing three threats. One comes from the Israeli entity and the big powers which support it. Another is from the conflicts within the Arab ranks, which have consumed a great deal of human and material resources. The third is from the differences within the Palestine Liberation Organization. He said that it is vital and urgent to eliminate these conflicts and differences. Otherwise, they would be exploited by the enemy. He also called for an end to the bloodshed between Iraq and Iran. [Text] [OW070218 Beijing XINHUA in English 0209 GMT 7 Jul 83]

JORDANIAN KING SPEAKS--Damascus, 6 July (XINHUA)--Jordanian King Husayn today reaffirmed that the Palestinian question remains the center and essential issue of the situation in the Middle East, according to Jordan TV. The king was speaking to a visiting delegation of the political committee of the European Council. The Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue is aimed at securing the Palestinian land and the liberation of its people, he said. "But the failure to bring about a durable and just solution to the Palestinian problem has deprived the region of its stability and security." Hysayn stressed the importance of PLO unity and its independence in decision. He also warned against the risks of any split within the ranks of the Palestinian movement. On the role of Europe in the region, the king urged the European countries to do their best to help establish peace in the Middle East. [Text] [OW070222 Beijing XINHUA in English 0211 GMT 7 Jul 83]

DEATH OF NEPAL'S QUEEN--Beijing, 1 July (XINHUA)--Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the National People's Congress, today went to the Nepalese Embassy here to extend condolences on the death of Her Majesty Junior Queen Grandmother Iswari Rajya Lakshami Devi Shah. He was accompanied by assistant Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs presented a wreath. Nepalese ambassador to China Guna Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, was also on hand. [Text] [OW010915 Beijing XINHUA in English 0833 GMT 1 Jul 83]

LOAN OFFER TO FATAH REPORTED--Kuwait, 9 July (XINHUA)--Saudi Arabia today offered an additional loan to the PLO's mainstream group of Al Fatah in an effort to help it tide over the internal crisis, according to a report from

Riyadh. Abu al-Natachah, representative of the Fatah office in Riyadh, told the Saudi news agency that King Fahd has offered the loan in the light of his understanding of the difficult situation facing the Fatah. Fatah receives most of its funds from Saudi Arabia, which has been supporting Yasir 'Arafat's loyalists since the revolt within the group broke out early May. The representative did not disclose the exact figure of the loan but he said that the PLO had received a loan of 27.5 million U.S. dollars from the kingdom a few days before. He also praised Saudi Arabia's support for the Palestinian revolution and people. [Text] [OW100246 Beijing XINHUA in English 0143 GMT 10 Jul 83]

SPORTS COMPLEX INAUGURATED--Rabat, 7 July (XINHUA)--Moroccan Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed inaugurated this afternoon the Rabat sports complex jointly built by Morocco and China. The sports complex consists of a 60,000-seat stadium and an 8,000-seat gymnasium. It was specially built for the 9th Mediterranean games scheduled for September. The project was completed in 25 months. With the completion of the second phase project, the complex will be turned into a sports town. The crown prince expressed his gratitude to vice-minister in charge of the state Physical Culture and Sports Commission of China Lu Jindong, who has arrived here for the ceremony, for China's economic and technical assistance to Morocco. [Text] [OW080907 Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 8 Jul 83]

PALESTINIANS UNITE AROUND PLO--Tunis, 11 July (XINHUA)--PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat today called upon the Palestinians under Israeli occupation to unite further around the PLO and step up their struggle against the conspiracies of Zionism, the Palestine news agency says. In a message to them, 'Arafat said that what goes on in the Palestine scene is aimed at distorting the image of the Palestine revolution and giving the impression that wars waged in the Palestine revolution are between clans and primitive small tribes. "We'll never be lured into the plot. We'll never accept such an option under any circumstances or compromises," he added. [Text] [OW120525 Beijing XINHUA in English 0254 GMT 12 Jul 83]

CSO: 4000/187

WESTERN EUROPE

XINHUA ON WESTERN EUROPE ECONOMIC SITUATION

OW041230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 4 Jul 83

["Round-up: Economic Recovery Totters in Western Europe"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 4 July (XINHUA correspondent Ma Fangyun and Li Changjiu)--signs of an economic recovery have appeared in Western Europe early this year, but the recovery seems to totter in that part of the continent haunted by the 3-year-old serious recession.

Statistics showed that the economy of most West European countries began a slow and undulating course of recovery while that of the other countries remained unchanged or even continued to deteriorate.

Last January, production of the 10 EEC member countries rose by 1.3 percent as compared with last December, but it fell by 1.4 percent in March, representing a drop of 3.6 percent in the industrial production index as compared with the same period in 1982.

Economic recovery first came into sight in West Germany and Britain early this year, but it was also unstable there.

In West Germany, the economy grew by two percent during the first quarter of this year as compared with the last 3 months of 1982. However, industrial production declined last February and March after a 4.7 percent growth in January. In addition, 5,713 more enterprises went bankrupt in the first 4 months this year, representing a 14.7 percent increase over the same period of 1982.

In Britain, the industrial production index rose slightly in the first 2 months of this year, but dropped by 0.9 percent in March. In April, it again went up by 1 percent, two thirds of which resulted from an increase in North Sea oil production.

In France, however, there is little improvement in the economic situation despite the repeated government readjustments of economic policy. In the first 4 months, industrial production fell almost every month except for a slight rise in February. Meanwhile, bankruptcies increased by more than 50 percent as compared with the same period last year.

A recent official announcement predicted zero economic growth in France this year instead of the two percent growth predicted last autumn.

In Italy, where the economic situation is the worst among the major West European countries, industrial production fell by 13 percent last April as compared with the same month in 1982 and by 8.9 percent in the first 4 months this year as compared with the same period last year. Economists believed that there is no sight of an economic recovery in Italy yet.

Reasons for the tottering economic recovery in Western Europe can be attributed to the austerity policy, U.S. high interest rate, high unemployment rate and shrinking world trade.

The austerity policy, adopted by most West European countries to combat inflation, and the U.S. high interest rate have restricted investment in enterprises' fixed assets, thus reducing their capacity to expand production. The West European countries planned to reduce their interest rates to stimulate investment, but this is checked by the U.S. high interest rate. Apparently, if the matter of the U.S. high interest rate is not solved, there could not be any big increase in investment in West European enterprises and the prospect of an economic recovery will be dim.

The number of unemployed in the EEC member states totalled 11.61 million last May, representing 10.2 percent of the work force. Such a huge number of jobless has reduced not only the governments' revenue but also private consumer capability.

The West European countries depend on the export of products and labor service, which accounts for about one-fifth or one quarter of their gross national product. But, as the economic recession has intensified their scramble for markets, and the developing countries, hit by the shifting of economic crisis by Western countries, could not afford to buy more Western goods, export expansion sought by West Europeans became more difficult.

Analysts believed that even if there is an economic upturn in the West European countries this year, it will be slow and unstable, and may even have setbacks.

CSO: 4000/185

WESTERN EUROPE

SWEDISH INSTITUTE SEES NO ARMS CONTROL PROGRESS

OW221955 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Stockholm, 22 Jun (XINHUA)--A Swedish research institute said today that there was no progress in arms control or disarmament in 1982

The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) said in its yearbook 1983 that if the current arms control talks between the Soviet Union and the United States fails, the world stockpile of nuclear weapons would increase from around 50,000 at present to 60,000 in the 1990's.

It said that the world military spending in 1982 reached 700-750 billion U.S. dollars with an annual rate of increase of nearly four percent in the past four years.

Military expenditure of the U.S. has risen by an average of seven percent from 1979 to 1982 and that of the Soviet Union has also continued to rise at an estimated rate of two percent in the past six years, the yearbook said.

The Soviet Union and the United States each account for about one-third of the world's total arms exports and the total volume of transfers of major conventional weapons in the world in 1978-82 was about 80 percent greater than in the previous five-year period, the yearbook said.

The danger of major arms race in the outer space took a forward leap in 1982 with both the U.S. and the USSR continuing developing their anti-satellite weapons and space-based lasers, the yearbook said.

CSO: 4000/176

WESTERN EUROPE

EEC ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON LEBANON, CSCE

OW191856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Stuttgart, 19 Jun (XINHUA)--The heads of state or government of the EEC today called for the return of full sovereignty and final peace in Lebanon and urged the complete and prompt withdrawal of foreign forces from its territory.

A communique issued at the end of the three-day EEC Summit Conference here today said the European leaders "confirmed their full support for President al-Jumayyil and his government in their determined action to reestablish their authority over the entire territory of Lebanon."

In this respect, the communique said, they held that "the signing of Israel-Lebanon agreement constitutes a step which might be followed by others." But they believed, that peace will not be able to become a reality unless the security and legitimate interests of the other states and peoples of the region are taken into account, the communique said.

The communique said the European leaders expressed their readiness to use all means at their disposal to support the efforts undertaken by the parties in question to find a broader area of agreement.

The communique said they voiced their serious concern at the distress of the Palestinian civilian population. They hoped the relevant international organizations will be allowed to assist the Palestinian civilians without hindrance.

On the progress of the European Security Conference (CSCE) follow-up meeting in Madrid, the communique said, the EEC leaders noted with interest the important initiative taken on 17 June by Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzales and appealed to the governments of other participating states to examine this proposal "with due care and in a positive spirit."

They reiterated the view that the adoption of a substantial and balanced final document at Madrid would "open the way to a conference on disarmament in Europe, give fresh impetus to the CSCE process and make a useful contribution to the improvement of East-West relations, as a whole," the communique said.

The EEC leaders "confirmed their close interest in developments in Central America," the communique said. They are convinced that the problems of Central America cannot be solved by military means, but only by a political solution springing from the region itself and respecting the principles of noninterference and inviolability of frontiers, it said.

CSO: 4000/176

WESTERN EUROPE

10-NATION EEC SUMMIT OPENS IN STUTTGART

OW171848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Stuttgart, 17 Jun (XINHUA)--The summit of the 10-nation European Economic Community opened here this afternoon to discuss international economic problems and other urgent issues of the community.

The summit, originally scheduled for 7 June, had been postponed due to the British general elections.

A series of EEC ministerial council meetings had been held before the summit in an effort to solve some of the thorny problems facing EEC, but no solution was found. Sources close to the summit disclosed that the first part of the meeting will focus on the EEC budget reform problem, the increase of financing of the community and Britain's rebate of contribution to the EEC.

The meeting will also discuss the unification of internal market, creation of common policies on other spheres and European act on the strengthening of European union, etc.

The summit is convened at a moment when the EEC is in grave economic difficulties. The EEC Commission predicted in a report at the summit that the growth rate of the EEC's gross national product in 1983 will be 0.15 percent compared with 0.3 percent in 1982. Total unemployment in EEC nations has reached about 12 million. The number of the unemployed is likely to rise if no economic recovery will take place in the near future.

EEC Commission President Gaston Thorn stressed that this summit is of capital importance, involving the future and destiny of Europe.

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who will hand over his half-year presidency of the European Council to Greece on 1 July, also hoped to leave behind good records by solving the pending issues of the EEC as more as possible. [as received]

It is widely believed that this summit meeting which will last three days will not have enough time to decide on many important issues that the EEC desperately needs to solve. The summit will give mandate to the EEC Council meetings to take concrete measures.

CSO: 4000/176

WESTERN EUROPE

EEC SUMMIT PLEDGES TO CREATE UNITED EUROPE

OW191722 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Stuttgart, 19 Jun (XINHUA)--Leaders of the ten European Economic Community (EEC) countries today pledged themselves to "creating a united Europe in order to meet the dangers of the world situation."

A 20-page declaration issued at the end of the EEC Summit said, "The community must strengthen its cohesion, regain its dynamism and intensify its action in areas hitherto insufficiently explored, to accord a high priority to the community's social progress and in particular to the problem of employment."

The declaration stressed the importance of Europe "speaking with a single voice in foreign policy."

The EEC leaders are resolved "to strengthen and develop European political co-operation through the elaboration and adoption of joint positions and joint action, on the basis of intensified consultations, in the area of foreign policy, including the co-ordination of the positions of member states on the political and economic aspects of security," the declaration added.

On the overall economy strategy in the community, the declaration emphasized that "priority should be given to encouraging productive investment and raising competitiveness as a basis for creating durable jobs, bringing about sustained economic growth and reducing unemployment."

It also called for the strengthening of the European monetary system "as a key element in progress towards economic and monetary union."

The declaration called for greater cooperation between the community and the developing countries to reflect more fully the inter-dependence between them.

Denmark and Greece made some reservations over the declarations.

CSO: 4000/176

WESTERN EUROPE

FRANCE CONDUCTS NEUTRON BOMB TESTS

OW270350 Beijing XINHUA in English 0222 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Bonn, 27 Jun (XINHUA)--French Defense Minister Charles Hernu confirmed that France has conducted neutron bomb tests at Mururoa Island in the Pacific.

In an interview with the West German weekly DER SPIEGEL published today, Hernu did not say when the tests were carried out.

Hernu stressed that President Francois Mitterrand has not yet decided to produce the neutron bomb but said the 1984-88 military program does not rule out such a decision.

"If the president should decide to build it we could do it immediately," he added.

The defense minister pledged France's continued support for the North Atlantic Alliance but emphasized that his country's nuclear force was only for national defense.

Hernu rejected the Soviet proposal that France's nuclear arsenal be counted in the East-West nuclear balance in Europe.

CSO: 4000/176

WESTERN EUROPE

FRG'S VOGEL AFFIRMS ANTIMISSILE STANCE

OW301157 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Vienna, 29 Jun (XINHUA)--A leading West German Social Democrat told a press conference here today that his party will insist on its stand against the deployment of U.S. missiles in West Germany.

Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the parliamentary group of the West German Social Democratic Party, said if the U.S.-Soviet negotiations in Geneva fail to achieve any progress, his party will in no way agree to the planned deployment.

Speaking to the Austrian Society for Foreign Policies and International Affairs yesterday, Vogel said his party's goal remains to be an agreement on the Euro-missile problem which would guarantee a drastic cut on the medium-range nuclear weapons and thus render unnecessary NATO's plan to place new U.S. missiles in West Germany. But he said neither the U.S. nor the Soviet Union was moving in that direction.

Vogel was here since Monday for an official visit and left for home tonight.

CSO: 4000/176

WESTERN EUROPE

ROUNDUP VIEWS VISIT OF FRG'S KOHL TO MOSCOW

OW021901 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 2 Jul 83

["Round-up: On the Eve of Kohl's Visit to Moscow by Correspondent Wang Chongjie"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, 2 July (XINHUA correspondent Wang Chongjie)--Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Federal Germany arrives here Monday for his first official visit to the Soviet Union since he came into office. He is also the first NATO head of government to meet Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov in Moscow.

Kohl's 4-day visit comes at a time when bilateral relations between Bonn and Moscow and East-West relations as a whole have become strained. His talks with Soviet leaders are expected to be tough and complicated.

In the 1970's the ruling social Democratic Party of Federal Germany adopted a "new Ostpolitik" which emphasized "detente" with the Soviets and sought to alleviate Soviet military threats through agreements and economic cooperation with Moscow.

The Soviet Union, proceeding from its European and global strategy, saw in Federal Germany and important link in its "peace offensive" against the West.

As a result, there has been a strange pattern of relations: while trade, economic and scientific exchanges between the two countries have assumed considerable proportions, East-West military confrontation and the danger of war have increased in what will inevitably affect their relations.

Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov told the Federal German weekly magazine DER SPIEGEL (MIRROR) 19 April:

The Soviet Union hopes that during Kohl's Soviet visit, "the present positive elements in the relations between the two countries can be maintained and future prospects be identified. However, in evaluating the prospects for the relations between our two countries, we certainly cannot talk about the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Federal Germany in an abstract manner. If such a thing happens, it may also bring very grave consequences to the Federal Republic of Germany."

The "new times," an authoritative Soviet weekly magazine of international affairs, wrote in its 26th issue this year: Bonn now has to decide. Is it going to continue along the much-tested route of detente or to turn onto a worrisome and labyrinthian path full of storms and hidden shoals?

Obvious enough, the manifestations of Moscow were aimed at bringing pressure to bear on Federal Germany. It was Moscow's hope that the Bonn government would continue with its "Ostpolitik" and "policy of detente" of the 1970's and further the large-scale cooperation in trade, science and economy, and at the same time reject the NATO decision on basing U.S. Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Federal Germany. However, it is difficult for the Soviet Union to realize all its hopes.

The Soviet-U.S.-Geneva talks on Euromissiles have now waddled into a deadlock after heated haggling.

The Soviets have repeatedly declared that if the American missiles are deployed in Western Europe, Moscow "will find ways to counter the Americans' actions both with regard to U.S. territory directly and with regard to Europe."

Federal Germany has been seeking hard to have the Soviet Union dismantle its large numbers of SS-20 missiles targeted on Western Europe, so that the planned deployment of U.S. missiles can be spared.

More than once Chancellor Kohl told the Bundestag (Federal Assembly) in June that Federal Germany cannot ignore the threat caused by the Soviet SS-20's. As a central European country, Federal Germany cannot afford to pursue "neutrality" or "special neutrality."

Moreover, U.S. Vice President George Bush told TV reporters during his visit to Bonn 26 June that Kohl is one of most resolute allies of the United States on the issue of the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe; Washington hoped Kohl can persuade Soviet leaders during his Moscow tour into adopting a flexible attitude at the Geneva talks, Bush said.

Various signs prior to Kohl's Soviet tour have showed that it is very unlikely that the Soviet Union and Federal Germany can close their wide gaps over the important issue of security.

CSO: 4000/185

WESTERN EUROPE

FRG REJECTS IZVESTIYA DEMAND ON MISSILES

OW241954 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 24 Jun 83

["Federal Germany Rejects Soviet Demand on Missile Issue"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bonn, 23 Jun (XINHUA)--Federal Germany's policy of reducing armament in the interest of peace must not be regarded as a "one-way street," a government spokesman said tonight.

Spokesman Guergen Sudhoff said Federal Germany pays close attention to all Soviet statements concerning the maintenance of peace in Europe through a common effort by the European countries. But it is none other than the Soviet Union that has greatly disrupted the East-West balance by keeping large numbers of medium-range missiles that are well beyond its defense needs, the spokesman said.

Sudhoff was commenting on an article in the Soviet paper IZVESTIYA yesterday, which demanded that Federal Germany should adopt a "wise" attitude by refusing the deployment of U.S. missiles on its territory.

On Chancellor Helmut Kohl's planned visit to Moscow next month, Sudhoff said that Kohl, while stressing the importance of Federal Germany's policy of good neighborhood and effective cooperation without confrontation, will underline a strong Western position of not surrendering to unilateral pressures.

CSO: 4000/176

WESTERN EUROPE

FRG TO PROVIDE MORE AID TO AFGHAN REFUGEES

OW060947 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Bonn, 5 Jul (XINHUA)--The Federal German Government announced today that it will provide more humanitarian aid for Afghan refugees this year.

This was announced by Foreign Secretary of State Alois Mertes in written answers to question by a Christian Democratic parliamentarian.

In the past two years, Mertes said, the Federal German Government had extended 6,970,000 and 9,850,000 marks respectively in food aid to the Afghan refugees. In addition, the Federal Government also furnished 40 million marks in aid to the Afghan refugees in Pakistan in the two years.

CSO: 4000/176

WESTERN EUROPE

NATO MILITARY EXERCISE ENDS IN TURKEY

OW261235 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Text] Ankara, 26 Jun (XINHUA)--The NATO ended its month-long exercise in eastern Turkey bordering the Soviet Union today.

The exercise, code-named "Adventure Express-83," was held by the NATO mobile force including units from the United States, Britain, Federal Germany, Italy and Belgium. Turkish army and air force units also took part in the maneuver.

A spokesman for the NATO mobile force said the exercise was aimed at testing its deterrence capability in time of an emergency. The Soviet official daily PRAVDA described the maneuver as a "provocation against the Soviet Union."

The exercise was conducted in three stages: deployment, deterrence and combat.

Three thousand five hundred men of the NATO mobile force were transported from west Europe to eastern Turkey by air, sea and railway under cover of 40 aircraft and 22 helicopters at the first stage beginning 28 May.

The second stage was held with live ammunition in the provinces of Erzurum and Kars, involving the U.S. units which used the most advanced camouflage to make troops undetectable from the air and the British "key unit" of 36 tanks which can operate under adverse conditions.

The last stage was observed by NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns, Supreme Commander in Europe General Bernard Rogers and Turkish Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken.

CSO: 4000/176

WESTERN EUROPE

XINHUA VIEWS ITALIAN ELECTION CAMPAIGN

OW221930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1909 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Rome, 21 Jun (XINHUA)--As the general election on 26 June is drawing near, leaders of Italian political parties are busy propagating their platforms and delivering speeches in various cities to win the electorate.

Taking part in the campaign are Christian Democrats, communists, socialists, social democrats, republicans and liberals.

In foreign policy, the parties that formed the last government maintain in their platforms that the European community should be strengthened to promote the alliance of Europe and that the 1979 NATO decision on the deployment of Euromissiles should be adhered to.

While advocating the promotion of the European Alliance and expansion of the European community "to make Europe a factor of detente," the Communist Party rejects the above-mentioned NATO decision. It holds that the U.S.-Soviet Geneva intermediate-range nuclear force talks should result in a reduction or destruction of Soviet SS-20 missiles and no deployment of U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe.

CSO: 4000/176

WESTERN EUROPE

ITALIAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS SUFFER ELECTION SETBACK

OW282323 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Rome, 28 Jun (XINHUA)--Italy's two-day general election has ended with the Christian Democratic Party suffering the worse electoral setback since 1953 and the Republican Party, Socialist Party and other small parties gaining more votes.

According to the final results of the election in 26 and 27 June, announced by the Interior Ministry today, the Christian Democrats won 32.9 percent of the votes, 5.4 percent down on its showing in the last election in 1979 and only three percent over that of the Communist Party.

The communists gained 29.8 percent of the votes, 0.13 percent less than its gains in 1979.

The Socialist Party, the third largest party in Italy, obtained 11.4 percent of the votes, 1.6 percent more than its showing in 1979 but 1.6 percent short of its 13 percent target it had hoped.

The Republican Party got 5.1 percent of the votes, 2.1 percent up on 1979.

The neo-fascist Italian Social Movement (MSI) also increased its gains to 6.8 percent, 1.5 percent up on 1979.

Under Italy's proportional representation system the vote gave the Christian Democrats 225 seats in the 630-member chamber of deputies, a drop of 37 on 1979.

The communists gained 198 seats, three fewer than at the last poll, the socialists increased their presence from 62 to 73 seats, and the republicans won 29 seats, 13 seats more than it had in 1979.

The MSI obtained 42 seats, 12 seats up on 1979.

The Proletarian Democracy, for the first time, won seven seats in the lower house with 1.5 percent of the votes.

The Christian Democratic Party, which had 138 seats in the last senate, gained 120 seats in the 316-member senate with 32.4 percent of the votes, 5.9 percent down on 1979.

The Communist Party won 107 senate seats with 30.8 percent of the votes, 0.2 percent down on 1979. It had 109 seats in the last senate.

The Socialist Party obtained 38 seats, six more than in 1979, with 11.4 percent of the votes, one percent up on 1979.

The Republican Party, which had six seats in the last senate, was given 10 seats with 4.7 percent of the votes, 1.3 percent more than in 1979.

Five more seats went to the MSI, which won 7.3 percent of the votes, 1.6 percent up on 1979. It had 13 seats in the last senate.

Before the results were announced, Christian Democratic Party leader Ciriaco de Mita said that despite the party's losses it remained Italy's "majority party in relative terms."

He said, "We believed that problems in the government become more difficult and complicated."

But Socialist Party leader Bettino Craxi and Republican Party leader Giovanni Spadolini said they are satisfied with the election result.

The election, the fourth held ahead of schedule since 1972, was forced to be advanced because the country's political problems had been complicated after Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani's government resigned last April.

During the election, however, many voters cast blank ballots and more than 4.83 million people, about 11 percent of the electorate, even refused to go to the poll. The voter turnout was the lowest as compared with the several general elections in the past.

CSO: 4000/176

WESTERN EUROPE

FRENCH PRESIDENT ON CHAD, NEUTRON BOMB

OW291052 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Paris, 28 Jun (XINHUA)--French President Francois Mitterrand said here today that France supports the present Chadian Government in conformity with the agreements between France and Chad.

In an interview with radio EUROPE 1, the president noted that "France and Chad are linked by a military technical cooperation agreement and by a convention which stipulates the rules and conditions for France to render logistic support to the Chadian armed forces." "France will do what it has promised," he said.

He added that "France will respect its commitments without limits" because the balance of Africa in that part of the world is menaced and a certain number of France's friendly countries with which "we have agreements of military cooperation" are equally menaced.

"Let us hope that wisdom and caution will win in the end," he stressed.

Referring to the problem of neutron bombs, the president said: "France is in a position to mass produce neutron warheads. But the decision has not yet been taken."

CSO: 4000/176

WESTERN EUROPE

UK QUEEN OPENS PARLIAMENT, RAISES HONG KONG ISSUE

OW231356 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] London, 22 Jun (XINHUA)--Britain's re-elected Conservative Government is determined to pursue its current economic policies and to deploy American cruise missiles as scheduled by the end of the year. This was announced by Queen Elizabeth II in her speech elaborating the government's program for foreign and home policies at the state opening of parliament here today.

The new parliament was elected earlier this month.

In her speech, the queen stated that the British Government "are determined to sustain Britain's contribution to Western defense. They will play an active and constructive part in the North Atlantic Alliance." "They will modernize the existing independent nuclear deterrent with the Trident program and will maintain adequate conventional forces," she added.

Having declared its strong support for the U.S. proposals for reductions in nuclear forces, she said that the British Government "stand by the NATO decision to counter existing Soviet systems and to begin the deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles by the end of 1983."

Britain, she went on, will work constructively for the development of the European community while continuing to seek a lasting solution to the budget problem. It will support negotiations for the accession of Spain and Portugal to the community, she said.

The queen stated that the British Government will continue their full support for the commonwealth and will play an active and constructive role at the United Nations. It will promote increased co-operation and trade with developing countries, she noted.

Referring to Hong Kong, the queen said that Britain will continue the talks with China on the future of Hong Kong "with the aim of reaching a solution acceptable to this parliament, to China and the people of Hong Kong."

On economic matters, she indicated that Britain will work in close co-operation with the governments of other countries and with international institutions to promote international recovery.

Domestically, the queen said that the government "will pursue policies designed to increase economic prosperity and reduce unemployment," adding that it will seek a further reduction in inflation, continue to maintain firm control of public expenditure and pursue a stringent financial strategy.

On other domestic issues, the queen said that the government would seek to further curb trade union powers by legislation and to privatize nationalized industries.

The government, she said, would continue to uphold law and order. Police powers will be reinforced and the fight against "terrorism" will be stepped up in Northern Ireland, she said in conclusion.

CSO: 4000/176

WESTERN EUROPE

U.S. VICE PRESIDENT HOLDS TALKS IN LONDON

OW251026 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] London, 24 Jun (XINHUA)--U.S. Vice President George Bush had talks here today with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe.

It was Bush's second visit to Europe this year, which will also take him to West Germany, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Ireland and Iceland before flying home on 7 July.

It was reported that the talks at 10 Downing Street and the foreign office were about East-West relations and the international economic situation.

Bush's current visit to Europe, informed sources said, is aimed at winning backing for U.S. policies on the deployment of its cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe. He will also defend U.S. policies in Central America which have aroused concern in some European countries. He admitted in Washington on Tuesday that Reagan's Central American policies are not widely supported in Europe.

In his speech at the lunch of the International Democratic Union, a new organization of world's conservative parties, Bush described the Soviet Union as "democracy's main opponent."

Bush leaves London tomorrow to continue his European tour.

CSO: 4000/176

WESTERN EUROPE

NORWAY SEARCHES FOR INTRUDING FOREIGN SUB

OW301153 Beijing XINHUA in English 1106 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Stockholm, 29 Jun (XINHUA)--The Norwegian Navy and Air Force are searching for an unidentified foreign submarine trespassing in the Andfjorden in northern Norway, says a report from Oslo.

A communique issued by Norway's defense staff today said that submarine detectors on the five naval ships taking part in the search had picked up sound signals from a possible submarine intruding in the fjord. The Norwegian naval ships are prepared to fire depth charges and torpedoes.

The Norwegian News Agency said that the suspected foreign vessel has been seen by military personnel. It is reported that there are a NATO military airfield and other installations on an island in the Andfjorden.

In neighboring Sweden, defence sources said that they had followed an unidentified foreign submarine in the waters south off Luleaa in north Sweden last weekend. Patrolling customs officers reported that they saw the sub's periscope.

Sweden lodged a strong protest in April against the Soviet Union over a submarine's intrusion into Swedish territorial waters last October.

CSO: 4000/176

WESTERN EUROPE

FRANCE, USSR 'DIFFER' ON EUROPEAN SECURITY

OW011851 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Paris, 30 June (XINHUA)--A high-level meeting between France and the Soviet Union today indicated that the two countries sharply differ on the issues of European security and arms restriction.

In his talks with French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy today, Mikhail Zimyanin, vice-chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of Soviet of nationalities of the supreme Soviet of the USSR, blamed the United States for the failure of the Geneva Euromissile talks.

But Mauroy reaffirmed that the French position on the security issue is based on a balance of forces in Europe. In no way should France's nuclear force be included in the Geneva talks, he stressed.

On the Polish and Afghan issues, the two countries remain apart as before.

On economic relations, Mauroy made it clear that France will not participate in an economic war, nor will it adopt blockade measures. The French Government is not opposed to the development of cooperation between the two countries in the fields of industry, technology and culture, he said, but pointed out that the present trade imbalance is detrimental to France.

Zimyanin, has also had talks with French National Assembly President Louis Mermaz since his arrival on 27 June at the head of a USSR Soviet delegation.

Both sides expressed the hope to expand industrial, technological and cultural cooperation, but didn't come any nearer to each other on the issue of European security.

On one occasion, the Soviet side criticized the French position as "too Atlantic" and accused France of its plan to develop neutron bombs. It described France's "open support" to the NATO plan to deploy U.S. missiles in Europe as "directed against the Soviet Union."

Relations between the Soviet Union and France have been cool since the French Socialist Government came to power. France has repeatedly condemned the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and interference in Poland's internal affairs,

broken off the traditional high-level meetings between the two countries and expelled a large number of Soviet spies.

However, the visit by the Soviet delegation is considered as beneficial to trade between the two countries and helpful to maintaining a channel of dialogue.

CSO: 4000/185

WESTERN EUROPE

EUROPE TO EXPORT COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT TO PRC

OW051357 Tokyo KYODO in English 0835 GMT 5 Jul 83

[By Shiro Yoneyama, KYODO staff writer]

[Text] Tokyo, 5 July, KYODO--West European telecommunications equipment firms will clinch a \$104 million deal with China soon, European industry officials said Tuesday.

The deal calls for the European manufacturers to export new digital switching systems and grant a license for producing micro-electronics equipment to China, they said.

President Jules S. van Passel and General Secretary Enzo Brancaccio of the European Conference of Associations of Telecommunications Industries (ECUCATEL) revealed the imminent contract with Beijing in an interview with KYODO news service.

We are about to sign a contract with China, hopefully in the very near future, van Passel said. He is leading a 15-member EUCATEL mission to Japan to promote sales of European telecommunications products to the semiofficial Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation (NTT).

The major objective of this mission is to assess the market segments in which we can develop activities in Japan, the EUCATEL president said. We are determined to make necessary efforts and investments to adapt our products to market requirements in Japan.

The West European telecommunications industry has not done well in Japan partly because the market was long closed to foreign suppliers in the past, the EUCATEL executives said.

The European community's exports of telephone and telegraph equipment and other telecommunications products have declined gradually in the last 3 years, totaling only yen 2,914 million (dollar 12.1 million) last year, while imports from Japan reached yen 66,650 million (dollar 277.7 million).

The EUCATEL delegation will confer with NTT representatives Wednesday and Thursday and visit a NTT laboratory Friday as part of its Japanese trip, a follow-up to a seminar in Brussels late last year cosponsored by NTT and the EC commission.

Van Passel and Brancaccio said Eucatel is expecting the European industry's exports to reach at least yen 50 billion (dollar 208 million) a year to remedy the imbalance. We are confident, van Passel declared, that our telecommunications systems are as advanced as any other in the world.

EUCATEL is formed by six trade associations of Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Britain which together account for 90 percent of an annual turnover of \$12 billion.

The EUCATEL leaders called Japan's new procurement procedures a very good opening which may assure the European conference of establishing a successful foothold in Japan as it has done in other Asian countries such as South Korea and Taiwan.

Brancaccio, of Italy, admits difficulties in selling telecommunications equipment to any country for technical reasons. We must make a distinction between telecommunications and other sectors like motor cars and consumer goods.

Telecommunications are traditionally subject to closed markets, he related. When you build a motor car, it goes well on the Tokyo streets as well as the Paris or Rome streets. There is no major difference unlike in the telecommunications case.

Brancaccio and van Passel, of Belgium, are tightlipped about the EC's trade pacts with Japan on export restraint on videotape recorders and other products to Western Europe and the trade imbalance which came to \$9.3 billion (or 11.6 billion ecus) in Japan's favor in 1982.

The tendency is clear. The Japanese surplus is growing, said Gilles Anouil, the chief spokesman for the EC delegation in Tokyo who was also present during the interview.

Japan and the EC will be holding biannual high-level consultations in Brussels starting Tuesday.

The EUCATEL officials were noncommittal about opening a representative office in Japan to promote exports of telecommunications equipment for possible heavy investment involved.

We may in the future if the market develops in a way that will be convenient for European companies, said Brancaccio. If we can be successful after certain volume of business is achieved in Japan, van Passel added.

Other EUCATEL mission members include senior directors of Bell Telephone, GTE ATEA, Telindus of Belgium, Cit Alcatel, Sat and Thomson of France, Ant Nachrichtentechnik, Krone of Germany, Telettra of Italy, Philips of the Netherlands, and GEC Telecommunications and STC of United Kingdom.

CSO: 4000/185

WESTERN EUROPE

FIANCEE OF FORMER FRENCH DIPLOMAT RELEASED

OW082122 Hong Kong AFP in English 2042 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, 8 July (AFP)--The fiancée of a former French diplomat was released today after having been detained for "reform through labour" since the end of 1981, a reliable source said here.

Li Shuang, 26m, engaged to Emmanuel Bellefroid, 35, formerly stationed in Beijing, was arrested in September 1981 and sentenced to 2 years' "reform through labour" on an administrative conviction.

She returned to her family in Beijing today, the source said.

There was no immediate indication whether she wanted to--or would be allowed to--leave China.

Her detention had caused tension between China and France, especially since the sentencing of Miss Li came just as then Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert arrived in Beijing for talks with high-level Chinese officials.

He cancelled some meetings and protested about the case during talks with Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang and strongman of the Chinese regime Deng Xiaoping.

Li Shuang was arrested on 9 September 1981 outside one of the [word indistinct] apartment blocks reserved for foreigners and was accused by the authorities of cohabiting with her French fiancé.

The official NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY said of Miss Li, a member of a non-conformist artistic group called "The Stars," that she was one of "those people who care nothing for the dignity of the country" and "sell their souls" to foreigners.

The news agency also accused Mr Bellefroid of "behaving in a way incompatible with his diplomatic status" while Mr Zhao accused him of assisting Chinese dissident movements.

(In Paris Mr Bellefroid, [words indistinct] China in October 1981 has said he wants to marry Miss Li as soon as possible in either China or France.)

CSO: 4000/185

WESTERN EUROPE

FRENCH DIPLOMAT'S FIANCEE INTERVIEWED

OW102138 Hong Kong AFP in English 0712 GMT 10 Jul 83

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Beijing, 40 July (AFP)--Li Shuang, the Chinese fiancée of a French diplomat, released from a re-education camp last week, said today she hopes to marry as soon as possible.

In an interview here with AGENCE-FRANCE PRESSE, Miss Li, an attractive 26-year-old artist, hastened to add that she wanted her marriage to Emmanuel Bellefroid, 35,--a former diplomat in the French Embassy in Beijing who is now in Paris--to be in total conformity with China's law.

Mr Bellefroid has also said he wanted to marry as soon as possible.

Miss Li was arrested in September 1981 as she was entering the compound where her fiancé lived. She was sentenced by police without trial to 2 years of "reform through labour" for immoral conduct, notable for having lived with Mr Bellefroid.

The incident nearly caused a diplomatic incident between China and France.

Paler and thinner but looking healthy, Miss Li said she was "overjoyed" at being released last Friday, having had her sentence shortened by 2 months.

Chinese authorities also accused Miss Li of "selling her soul" to a foreigner and Mr Bellefroid, a China expert, of having financed, helped and supported dissident movements seeking a liberalization of the Beijing government.

Miss Li was detained at Liang Xiang, 30 km (18 miles) southwest of Beijing where she did knitting.

An abstract painter, belonging to a group of non-conformist artists called "the stars," the young woman said she wanted to have a rest before making any plans for the future.

"I hope to get married as soon as possible but in complete observance of China's law," she said.

Miss Li, was dressed in a pink traditional Chinese-style smock, also said she wanted to get back to painting.

"It's something in my blood," she added.

Miss Li said she had been reading Beijing newspapers and watching television during her detention. She was thus informed about recent art exhibitions in Beijing particularly the Picasso show here during the visit by French President Francois Mitterrand.

She received monthly visits from relatives but was only allowed to leave Liang Xiang briefly once, to see her parents when they visited Beijing.

Miss Li said she was told about her release only hours in advance.

The release was seen by observers as a new sign of warmer Sino-French relations in recent months, especially evident in Mr Mitterrand's visit here last May, which was viewed as a success by both sides.

Miss Li's sentencing was made public in November 1981, coinciding with a visit to Beijing of French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert.

During a meeting with top leader Deng Xiaoping and Premier Zhao Ziyang, Mr Jobert protested the arrest.

But Chinese authorities replied that the matter was purely internal.

Last April, China gave amnesty to a Chinese-Frenchman, allowing him to leave for France.

Raymond Ratillon, a devout Catholic, was sent to a state farm in Anhui, central China, in 1955 during an anti-religious repression campaign.

CSO: 4000/185

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

FRANCE REJECTS ARMS PROPOSAL--Paris, 4 July (XINHUA)--France today rejected the idea of a nuclear arms freeze, as proposed by the Warsaw Pact countries on 28 June, saying that it would result in a freezing of the existing imbalance between East and West. A French Foreign Ministry spokesman said that "an undifferentiated, global freeze would be largely unverifiable." He also said that "France sincerely wants dialogue and peace," but considers that peace can be achieved only through a balance of forces in Europe and the rest of the world. He said France hopes that the U.S.-Soviet-Geneva talks on disarmament will make progress but, he added, France cannot see how a nuclear freeze by countries with considerably lesser strike forces than the United States and the Soviet Union would contribute to the progress of the talks. [Text] [OW051950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 5 Jul 83]

KOHL INTERVIEWED--Bonn, 3 July (XINHUA)--Federal German Chancellor Helmut Kohl said he will travel to Moscow as a "man of compromise and not a man of conflict," WELT AM SONNTAG reported today. In an interview with the paper before leaving for Moscow for an official visit, Kohl described the main goal of his visit as "deepening relations" between Bonn and Moscow despite their differences on the Euromissile issue. "I travel to the Soviet capital neither with inflated expectations nor with fears.... I will try to make clear to the Soviets we all want peace and that I am a man of compromise and not a man of conflict," he said. As the first head of government of a NATO member country to meet Yuriy Andropov since the latter was elected Soviet president last month, Kohl stressed that he will stand firm on the NATO decision to deploy new U.S. missiles in Europe by the end of the year if the Soviets make no concessions in the Geneva talks. "There can be no doubt about our determination to deploy new weapons if there is no last-minute agreement in Geneva," he said. A Bonn government spokesman has said that Kohls talks in Moscow may be tough as there is no sign of a change of the Soviet hard line on the Euromissile issue. [Text] [OW031445 Beijing XINHUA in English 1429 GMT 3 Jul 83]

'TOUGH TALKS' IN MOSCOW--Bonn, 1 July (XINHUA)--Chancellor Helmut Kohl may face tough talks with Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov next week and there is little chance of a change in the Soviet hard line on the missile issue, a Federal German Government spokesman said today. Government spokesman Peter Boenisch told a press conference that "we do have hopes something can be achieved. But there is no sign of a change in the Soviet stand on missiles." Chancellor Kohl, who will go to Moscow next week, told a farmers meeting in Freiburg today

that his forthcoming talks in Moscow may help achieve a successful conclusion to the Geneva disarmament talks. "I hope the Soviet Union will take the opportunity to carry out an act of peace this year," he said. [Text] [OW021845 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 2 Jul 83]

TURKEY ASKS NATO FOR AID--Ankara, 3 July (XINHUA)--Turkish Defense Minister Umit Haluk Bayulken has asked NATO for military aid to counter Soviet military threats. He said in an interview with Anatolia News Agency yesterday that there are 20 Soviet divisions and many Soviet military installations and airplanes deployed along Turkey's eastern border. He also made reference to a recent statement by U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle about the existence of a "military vacuum" in eastern Turkey. "To supply Turkey with modern armaments to make her stronger will assure stability in the region," the minister said. [Text] [OWo31340 Beijing XINHUA in English 1324 GMT 3 Jul 83]

PCE MEETING IN MADRID--Madrid, 2 July (XINHUA)--Spanish Communist Party [PCE] General Secretary Gerardo Iglesias called here today for the building of a strong Spanish Communist Party. Speaking at an annual party festival meeting, he reiterated the "Marxist characteristics" of the Spanish community party and said that "Marxism is not outdated as certain people alleged," for class struggle has not died out in a world severely plagued by economic and cultural crises. He also reaffirmed his party's stand that Spain should maintain its independence and neutrality in relations with the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. He said his party will mobilize the people into holding a referendum on whether Spain should maintain its NATO membership or not and on dismantling U.S. military bases in Spain. The general secretary called once again on all party members to strive for building a "strong" Communist Party in Spain. A Chinese Communist Party delegation led by Feng Xuan, on a visit to Spain at the invitation of the Spanish Communist Party, attended the meeting. [Text] [OW031847 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 3 Jul 83]

STRONG, UNIFIED WEST EUROPE--Paris, 30 June (XINHUA)--"Only a strong and unified Europe, together with its friends and North American allies, can carry on the necessary dialogue with the countries of the East, a dialogue necessary for maintaining world peace," said Helmut Kohl in Strasbourg today. The West German chancellor made the statement in reference to his visit to Moscow scheduled for next week. Speaking at a special session of the European Parliament at the end of West Germany's sixth-month presidency of the European Parliament, Kohl stressed that "Europe should be a solid pillar of the Atlantic Alliance." On the Stuttgart summit, he said it had been a "difficult" summit because every participant liked to bring back home better results. It was reported that the Strasbourg session of the European Parliament criticized the Stuttgart summit for failing to make progress in finding a solution to the crisis confronting the peoples of Europe and the European community. It expressed regret at the summit's failure to arrive at a consensus on positive actions in the interest of the 12 million unemployed in Europe. [Text] [OW011226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1154 GMT 1 Jul 83]

U.S. MILITARY BASES IN GREECE--Athens, 30 June (XINHUA)--Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou said that the four U.S. military bases in Greece will have to be closed one day because they were set up under "An agreement of a strictly

colonial nature." In an interview with reporters published here today, Papandreou stated that Greece does not want the bases on its soil but this does not mean that the bases must be closed tomorrow. Greece will give the U.S. Government "A reasonable period of time which would give the Americans the opportunity to move their bases somewhere else," he added. Referring to his election campaign pledge in October, 1981, he said, "It is the Greek people who have the final say on whether the military bases will stay in Greece or not." He reiterated that the American bases do not serve the national defense interests of Greece but only those of the United States. Washington "Should understand that the Greek Government does not intend to give in on that issue," he stressed. The prime minister pointed out that Greece wants neither a conflict nor a showdown but "Positive relations" with the United States. U.S.-Greek negotiations on U.S. military bases in Greece broke off on 16 June because of disagreement between the two governments. The talks are due to resume here in the next few days. Meanwhile, tens of thousands of people marched through the streets of Athens today calling for the closing-down of the U.S. military bases. [Text] [OW011006 Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 1 Jul 83]

BONN CONFERENCE--Bonn, 11 July (XINHUA)--a two-week international antarctic conference on the exploitation of antarctic mineral resources opened here today. Taking part in the conference are the United States, Japan, France, Federal Germany, Britain, Belgium, Poland, Chile, Norway, Argentina, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and the Soviet Union. They are all signatories to the 1959 treaty which declared the antarctica a nuclear-free land to be used for scientific research. In his opening address at the conference, Minister of State at the Federal German Foreign Ministry Alois Mertes called on the participants in the conference to demonstrate a spirit of understanding and goodwill and seek common solutions to some thorny problems. Head of the Federal German delegation Ernst Jung was elected chairman of the conference. The conference is expected to discuss the territorial claims of Argentina, Chile, Britain, Australia, France, New Zealand and Norway in the antarctica. Belgium, Federal Germany, Poland, South Africa, Japan, the United States and the Soviet Union have refused to recognize these claims. The conference will also discuss further measures for environmental protection in the antarctica. [Text] [OW121405 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 12 Jul 83]

ITALIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--Beijing, 9 July (XINHUA)--Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, met and feted a delegation from the Italy-China Association led by Secretary General Giorgio Zucchetti. The delegation arrived here yesterday and will tour Xian, Shanghai and Hangzhou. [Text] [OW091954 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 9 Jul 83]

OFFICERS VIEW MILITARY COOPERATION--Ankara, 28 June (XINHUA)--Senior Turkish and U.S. military officers met here yesterday to discuss ways of modernizing the Turkish Armed Forces. The discussions were held between Richard Perle, U.S. assistant defense secretary for international security affairs, and Gen Necdet Oztorun, second chief of the general staff of the Turkish Armed Forces, at the third session of the high-level Turkish-U.S. joint defense group. The group was set up in December 1981 for determining the measures on defense co-operation between the two countries. Official sources here said they discussed

the U.S. military aid to Turkey, their cooperation in defense industry and the modernization of the Turkish air and ground forces. Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff John Vessey said 4 weeks ago that the United States would help modernize the Turkish Armed Forces, for that Turkey needed 10 years and one billion U.S. dollars each year. The sources said both sides also discussed the "bilateral defense matters and regional developments." Turkey is a member state of the NATO which recently ended its month-long military exercises in eastern Turkey bordering the Soviet Union. [Text] [OW281321 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 28 Jun 83]

STOCKHOLM ANTI-MISSILE DEMONSTRATION--Stockhold, 27 Jun (XINHUA)--More than 1,000 people demonstrated here this afternoon against the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and the U.S. Central American policy. The demonstration was organized to coincide with the arrival of U.S. Vice President George Bush, who will pay a visit to Sweden. The demonstrators held streamers inscribed with "Stop to U.S. missile deployment in Europe" and "Stop to U.S. interference in Central America." They read out a protest note outside the U.S. Embassy and handed it over to the embassy staff. [Text] [OW281748 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 28 Jun 83]

NORWAY EXPELLS SOVIET SPY--Stockholm, 22 Jun (XINHUA)--Norway decided today to expel an assistant military attache at the Soviet Embassy for spying. A Norwegian Foreign Ministry statement said that Lieut-Col V. F. Zagrebnev was declared persona non grata because of his activities "incompatible with his status at the embassy." Norway has expelled 15 Soviet personages for spying since 1970. Two Soviet trade mission members in Oslo were deported in February last year for industrial espionage. [Text] [OW221604 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 22 Jun 83]

CSO: 4000/176

EASTERN EUROPE

SFRY'S VIDIC ON TIES WITH USSR, PRC, U.S.

OW021114 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, 1 July (XINHUA)--Yugoslavia will neither follow superpowers nor take an equal distance stand between blocs.

This was declared by Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), in a report on the present international situation and Yugoslavia's foreign policy at the eighth session of the LCY Central Committee here today.

He said Yugoslavia has set up and developed relations with all countries in line with the principles of equality and independence. It approaches all countries and all international events in accordance with the concrete international activities and their attitude towards the independent and non-aligned Yugoslavia.

Speaking on relations with the Soviet Union, he stressed the importance of the principles affirmed in the 1955 Belgrade declaration and the 1956 Moscow statement. Deeming them as the foundation for the development of equal relations and bilateral cooperation of mutual benefit between the two countries and the two parties.

With regard to the relations with China, Vidic said the Yugoslavia-China cooperation had proceeded very well as this cooperation was built entirely on the basis of equality and mutual respect for each other's internal development and their respective international status. "We will continue to concentrate our efforts to achieve an overall development and cooperation in the Yugoslavia-China relations including more frequent dialogue and cooperation between the two parties," he said.

Yugoslavia's relations and cooperation with the United States were also good, despite there were major differences between them, Vidic said. As for the cooperation with Western Europe, Vidic said such cooperation had reached a considerable level. However, he continued, because of the economic policy of protectionism pursued by the West European countries, Yugoslavia was in an unfavorable position in trade.

Vidic lauded the proposal for turning the Balkan region into a zone of peace.

He noted that in the process of further developing the socialist social, economic and political relations, the most harmful would be the attempt to impose a certain "model" onto others and the attempt to mark certain bounds of limit as the sole direction for others to follow in the development of the existing socialist system. He said the objective differences between states were great. Such differences would naturally be reflected in the social, economic, and political sectors of each country. Those "models" which do not conform to the need of social development would certainly be discarded.

CSO: 4000/186

EASTERN EUROPE

YUGOSLAVIA'S RIBICIC CONDEMNS HEGEMONISTS

OW010938 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jun (XINHUA)--President of Yugoslavia Mitja Ribicic stressed that there are not only big hegemonists but also small hegemonists in the world.

In an interview yesterday with reporters of NARODNA ARMIJA and FRONT on the occasion of veterans day which falls on 4 July, Ribicic said that enormous funds are being spent on armaments in the world. Troops and weapons stationed on foreign territories increase day by day. Wars have not only been fought on land, in seas but are also prepared to extend to space. Mercenaries serving hegemonist objectives defending the spheres of influence of superpowers have increased. These mercenaries, he held, like a group of elephants, eat much but contribute nothing to the prosperity and well being of mankind.

He said, "troops of a socialist-self-governing country will never force any other people to accept our political beliefs but they will defend the revolutionary achievements of their own country. It is the right of our people to select their own road for development."

CSO; 4000/175

EASTERN EUROPE

POLISH GROUP CALLS FOR LIFTING MARTIAL LAW

OW100820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0255 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw, 9 July (XINHUA)--The Polish patriotic movement for national rebirth (PRON) today appealed to the Sejm (National Assembly), the State Council and the government "to lift the state of siege."

The appeal was made in a document on Poland's socio-political situation adopted at a meeting of the PRON executive committee today. It also calls for the passing of "legislation enabling those charged with violation of martial law regulations and those still in hiding to return to civic life."

The state of siege was proclaimed on 13 December, 1981, PRON issued a similar appeal last November, weeks before the suspension of the state of siege on 31 December 1982.

At today's PRON executive committee meeting chaired by its Chairman Jan Dobraczynski, Vice-premier Zenon Komender gave a report on the country's situation. He said, "the economic results in the first 6 months of this year are optimistic. The normalization of social life is making progress. The socialist state is strengthening." All the speakers at the meeting agreed that these are the basis for the lifting of the state of siege.

PRON's appeal is important as a three-party joint-action committee meeting yesterday decided that PRON replace the national unity front as the country's united front organization.

The Sejm is due to go into session next Thursday.

CSO: 4000/186

EASTERN EUROPE

WARSAW PACT ASKS NEW AGREEMENT AT MBFR TALKS

OW241459 Beijing XINHUA in English 1404 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Vienna, 23 Jun (XINHUA)--The Warsaw Pact today called on the East and West to put aside their differences in troops counting and start to reduce troops and armaments in Central Europe.

The proposal came in a draft agreement on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments and associated measures in Central Europe submitted by the Czechoslovak delegation on behalf of the Warsaw Pact at today's full session of the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction talks (MBFR).

Emil Keblusek, leader of the Czechoslovak delegation, said at a news conference later that both sides should set a ceiling of troops at a lower level, that is, each side's armed forces should be reduced to 900,000 men--700,000 of the army and 200,000 of the air force.

Under the Warsaw Pact's draft agreement, Keblusek noted, not only reductions in foreign and indigenous troops will be monitored but also the number of the remaining armed forces will be effectively verified afterwards.

He said that the Warsaw Pact countries also proposed that the Vienna-based MBFR talks be brought to an end within a year. All countries participating in the negotiations should gradually arrive at the target number of 900,000 army and air force men on each side in three years after the agreement takes effect, he added.

A spokesman for the NATO countries said that the West will seriously study and analyze the new Warsaw Pact proposals.

CSO: 4000/175

EASTERN EUROPE

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS BULGARIAN VISIT

OW020414 Beijing XINHUA in English 0253 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Sofia, 1 Jul (XINHUA)—Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski ends a two-day visit to Bulgaria today.

A joint communique issued at the end of the visit said they discussed the present state and the future prospects of their bilateral cooperation and exchanged views on major international issues.

Bulgarian State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov today received the visiting minister. Zhivkov said the Bulgarian party, the government and the people fully support the measures of the Polish leadership towards the stabilization of the situation in Poland. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the favorable development of their economic cooperation and pledged to further expand and deepen that cooperation.

Olszowski on his visit briefed his Bulgarian host on Poland's domestic situation. He said his country had become more and more calm politically, had overcome the crisis economically in the process of slow but steady development. On the situation in Europe, he said the socialist community would not allow any change in the existing balance of power in the region, nor would it allow anyone to obtain overwhelming military superiority over the socialist community.

CSO: 4000/175

EASTERN EUROPE

POLAND WINDS UP NATIONAL UNITY FRONT ACTIVITY

OW091038 Beijing XINHUA in English 0816 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw, 8 July (XINHUA)--It was announced today that the activity of the national unity front is ended and the front is to be replaced by the patriotic movement for national rebirth (PRON).

This was decided at today's meeting of the joint action committee of the United Workers' Party, the United Peasants' Party and the Democratic Party.

According to the Polish press agency, the meeting of the joint-action committee discussed the demands put forward by the PRON's first national congress last May that the PRON should be a coordinator of the constitution. The meeting held that the demands are reasonable and, if met, will mean the end of the national unity front.

The national unity front is a united-front organization with the alliance of the United Workers' Party, the United Peasants' Party and the Democratic Party at the core. Established in 1952 and called the "national front," it was renamed the "national unity front" in 1956. In the past few years, it has actually ceased its activity. The three-party meeting called on the veterans and activists of the front to join in the activities of the PRON.

The 600,000-member PRON is a social-political mass organization that emerged in the country after the imposition of the state of siege on 13 December 1981. At the PRON's first congress on last 7-9 May, it was decided that the fundamental tasks of the PRON were to promote "understanding" among the Poles on the basic issues of the nation and the country, and to "help free the country from its crisis and maintain stability within the country" so as to "restore to Poland the position it enjoyed in the world."

The three-party joint-action committee today also discussed the domestic social, political and economic situation. The meeting held that the country has been "making marked progress" in overcoming the crisis. This was due to the socialist reformation and the positive attitude of most of the citizens, the meeting pointed out.

CSO: 4000/186

EASTERN EUROPE

HUNGARY, TURKEY TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC RELATIONS

OW020816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Budapest, 1 Jul (XINHUA)--Hungary and Turkey have decided to further promote their economic and trade relations.

This decision, according to a Hungarian Telegraph Agency report, was taken by visiting Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu and his Hungarian counterpart Gyorgy Lazar in their talks which have just ended here.

Since an economic and technical cooperation agreement was signed between the two countries in 1977, their trade volume shot up to 160 million U.S. dollars at a time, but dropped to 5 million U.S. dollars last year.

The two leaders held that since the Hungarian premier's visit to Turkey last November, the relations between the two countries have showed a rapid development, however there is still potential yet to be tapped. They stressed, there are no outstanding problems left between the two countries. The current Turkish prime minister's visit had further pushed forward the development of bilateral relations.

The leaders also exchanged views on the international situation.

The Turkish prime minister concluded his three day visit today. During his stay here, he had meetings with Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

CSO: 4000/175

EASTERN EUROPE

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF ROMANIA MEETS

OW020806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Jul (XINHUA)--The Grand National Assembly of Romania in a meeting here today discussed and adopted two programs on worker self-management and agricultural production.

It was reported that one of the programs is that of firm application of the principles of worker self-management and self-administration, the improvement of the economic and financial mechanism, of the system of labor remuneration and the remuneration rise in this five-year plan period.

The other program is in relation to ensuring safe and stable production by increasing the productive potential of the soil, including the establishment of irrigation systems in 55 to 60 percent of the cultivated land.

CSO: 4000/175

EASTERN EUROPE

ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU CITED ON NUCLEAR ISSUES

OW281125 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Jun (XINHUA)—Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu has stressed that every effort should be made to check the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe this year.

He made the remarks in an interview with reporters of the Swedish magazines AFTONBLADET and ETC on 19 May. The interview, which reflected Romania's independent stand on a series of major international issues, was officially released by the Romanian News Agency AGERPRES here today, the day before the summit meeting of the Warsaw Pact opens in Moscow.

He said that Romania supports and advocates the establishment of non-nuclear zones in Central Europe, the Balkan Peninsula and Northern Europe. Romania hopes that all countries of the Warsaw Pact and NATO as well as other countries, especially those with heavy military spendings, would, like Romania, take action to reduce their military spendings.

Answering the question why Romania does not allow military exercises to be held on its territory, Ceausescu said military exercises are a demonstration of power, not conducive to the policy of detente, trust and cooperation. Military exercises held on the territory of other countries in particular should be abandoned.

Asked about the characteristics of Romania's diplomacy which differs from that of other East European states, Ceausescu said the fact that Romania had once long suffered from foreign rule determines its characteristics of resistance to outside rule and maintenance of national independence and sovereignty. Each country should build socialism in accordance with its own historical, national and social characteristics as well as with the level of its productive forces and scientific and cultural development, he said.

In reply to the question whether Romania would work more closely with its partners within the CMEA (COMECON) to tide over the world economic crisis, Ceausescu said the world economic crisis has widened the gap between the rich and the poor. He said his country advocates further development of cooperation within the CMEA so as to solve the problems existing in the sectors of raw material, energy and specialized production. He said Romania attaches

importance to cooperation with the CMEA member states as well as with all socialist countries. But this does not mean cooperation with other countries would be diminished. Romania would continue to expand its cooperation with the developing and capitalist countries on the basis of peaceful co-existence, equality and mutual benefit, the Romanian leader noted.

CSO: 4000/175

EASTERN EUROPE

RCP PLENUM DISCUSSES ECONOMY

OW010607 Beijing XINHUA in English 0253 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Jun (XINHUA)--Industrial production in Romania in the first half of this year increased five percent over the same period of last year, says a report at the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee plenum.

The plenum was held yesterday and today and chaired by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The report on the implementation of the plan in the first six months and measures to be taken for the fulfilling of the whole plan says that total industrial output value was six billion lei (one U.S. dollar equals about 4.46 lei) above plan. The summer crops fell short of the plan due to the prolonged drought since last autumn, but are still enough to guarantee bread supply. There was a good harvest of vegetables. Animal husbandry increased 15-20 percent over the same period of last year and foreign trade earned a surplus of more than one billion U.S. dollars.

The session adopted a program on workers' self-management of enterprises and finance, and increasing wages. Under this program, the real income of the workers and employees will be eight percent higher by the end of 1985 as compared with 1980, and the peasants' income will be 12 percent more.

Another program adopted at the plenum was on assuring stable and high yield in agricultural production, under which irrigated farm land will increase from one quarter of the total acreage to half of the total in five years.

CSO: 4000/175

EASTERN EUROPE

MARKOVICH ELECTED LCY PRESIDENCY PRESIDENT

OW010615 Beijing XINHUA in English 0247 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jun (XINHUA)--Dragoslav Markovic, was elected president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) at the presidency session here today, says a TANJUG report.

The president of presidency is a post carrying a one-year term of office and held in turn by representatives of socialist republics and autonomous provinces.

The report said the presidency paid recognition to its previous President Mitja Ribicic for successfully discharging his duties.

Markovic was born in Serbian Socialist Republic in 1920. He was a member of the LCY presidency before being selected presidency president.

CSO: 4000/175

EASTERN EUROPE

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS ON INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

OW010816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Jun (XINHUA)--"No arguments can justify the new plans for the arms race and the development of weapons and nuclear missiles," said General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu of the Romanian Communist Party today.

He made the statement at the closing session of the plenum of the Party Central Committee.

On the international situation, Ceausescu said, "The fundamental problem of our time is to check the arms race, realized disarmament, first of all nuclear disarmament."

He said that the international situation has deteriorated and the arms race intensified in the past few months. "In order to realize our program for economic and social development and our party's program for building a developed socialist society, we need peace," Ceausescu said.

Referring to the Middle East question, he expressed the hope that the disputes within the Palestine Liberation Organization would be settled as soon as possible. He stressed, "Today, it is imperative more than ever that unity be maintained between the PLO headed by Chairman 'Arafat and the various other Palestinian organizations." "The Palestinian people's interests, their right to self-determination and lasting peace in the Middle East should be put above everything," Ceausescu said.

CSO: 4000/175

EASTERN EUROPE

ACTION PROGRAM PRESENTED AT UNCTAD SESSION

OW270945 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jun (XINHUA)--Representatives of developing countries have put forward an immediate action program aimed at curbing the sharp drop of commodity prices and increasing export incomes of developing countries at the Sixth Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

The program includes a package of interim agreements for commodities. It intends to bring about a price rise by way of interim arrangements for buffer stocks and supply management measures.

It is estimated that the establishment of interim buffer stocks and the implementation of supply management measures in the coming three years require 9 billion U.S. dollars.

To get the money, the developing countries called on the developed countries to approve as soon as possible the common fund for commodities which had been agreed upon.

They also asked for aid from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank and other regional development banks.

The developing countries regard the immediate action program not as a substitute for the integrated commodities program for a long-term price stabilization which was agreed upon at the Fourth UNCTAD Session in Nairobi in 1976 but as an urgent measure to curb the sharp drop of commodity prices. However, the aims of the two programs are the same.

Now the Sixth UNCTAD Session has entered into its last phase. However, the developed countries have still refused to accept the just and reasonable demand of the developing countries for overcoming the world commodity crisis. For instance the common fund has not come to effect as a result of the refusal of the United States, the Soviet Union and some other developed nations to ratify or sign the related documents.

The developed countries have also strived to prevent the IMF, the World Bank and other international monetary institutes from granting aid to the developing countries.

Therefore, many representatives from the developing countries pointed out that the present commodity crisis has not only seriously hindered the economic development of the developing countries, but also adversely affected the world economy as a whole.

These representatives noted that to adopt measures to ameliorate the serious situation of the world commodity market is beneficial both to the developing countries and the developed nations.

CSO: 4000/175

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

PIPELINE TO TAKE SOVIET GAS--Belgrade, 6 July (XINHUA)--A long-distance large-diameter gas pipeline was completed and put into operation in Yugoslavia's Eastern Republic of Serbia today. The 446-kilometer pipeline starts from Batajnica in the north and ends in Paracha in the south. It was built in 10 years with a total investment of 4.64 billion dinars (one U.S. dollar equals about 88.45 dinars). The pipeline is connected to the Soviet-Hungarian gas pipeline. From now on, cities and enterprises in the area will use natural gas from the Soviet Union instead of petroleum and will thus save 130 million U.S. dollars in foreign exchange per year. [Text] [OW070353 Beijing XINHUA in English 0258 GMT 7 Jul 83]

LIFTING OF MARTIAL LAW--Warsaw, 12 July (XINHUA)--The Polish United Workers' Party and the Democratic Party support the appeal of the patriotic movement for national rebirth (PRON) to end martial law. This idea was expressed at separated meetings of the Politburo of the United Workers' Party (PUWP) and the presidium of the Democratic Party today. The plenary Politburo held that the PRON proposal was in conformity with the stand of the PUWP that is aimed at returning the socio-political life to normal. The Democratic Party presidium believed the PRON appeal agreed with "the desire of the society," and therefore fully support it. Government spokesman Jerzy Urban declared at a press conference today that the lifting of martial law is a fixed policy of the Polish authorities. [Text] [OW130309 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 13 Jul 83]

NEW ALBANIAN AMBASSADOR--Beijing, 6 July (XINHUA)--State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with Dhimiter Stamo, new Albanian ambassador to China. [Text] [OW061426 Beijing XINHUA in English 1157 GMT 6 Jul 83]

NEW HUNGARIAN MINISTER APPOINTED--Budapest, 8 July (XINHUA)--Varkonyi Peter has replaced Poja Frigyes as Hungarian foreign minister, it was announced here today. Varkonyi Peter, was secretary of the ruling Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSW), and the editor-in-chief of the HSW newspaper NEPSZABADSAG (PEOPLE'S FREEDOM). [Text] [OW090824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 9 Jul 83]

CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM--Budapest, 8 July (XINHUA)--The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party held a plenary session here Wednesday, said a communique carried by the press here today. The session discussed industrial production and development of the national economy in the first half

of this year, the communique said. Industrial production failed to fulfill the planned target in the first few months, but registered a two percent rise in May and June. Labor productivity was improved and exports increased, according to the communique. It said that due to droughts in many parts of the country in the first half of the year, summer crops, mainly wheat, were affected. The communique noted that except for the building and food processing industries, industrial production in Hungary has increased ninefold since 1950, and its proportion in the national income rose from 30 percent to 45 percent. The material-technical bases in industrial production has become the fundamental condition for the development of other sectors of the national economy. The session also discussed the international situation and took decisions on personnel appointments and removals. [Text] [OW090926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 9 Jul 83]

ROMANIA DELEGATION IN SHANDONG--After winding up its visit in Shandong Province, a Romania Communist Party delegation left Jinan for Shanghai on 13 June. This delegation arrived in Shandong on 11 June and was received and feted by Li Changan, deputy secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, and (He Donggui), deputy secretary of the Jinan City CPC Committee. [Summary] [SK172328 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Jun 83]

SHANDONG YANZHOU-SHIJIUSUO RAILWAY--The Yanzhou-Shijiusuo Railway will be the main artery linking the Yanzhou coal base and the Shijiusuo port. It will begin in Yanzhou in the western part of Shandong, link with the Beijing-Shanghai Railway, and end at the Shijiusuo port in the eastern part of the province. The railway will be 308 km long and run through Yanzhou, Zou, Qufu, Sishui, Pingyi, Fei, Linyi, Junan, and Rizhao Counties of Jining and Linyi Prefectures. It is one of the state's key projects. It has been designed and is being built by our country with some loans from Japan. The investment in the project will total 938 million yuan. According to the design, 38 stations, 6 extra-large bridges, 113 large and medium-sized bridges, and 949 small bridges and culverts will be built. A total of 454 km of railway track will be laid. The railway will be completed in 1985 together with the Shijiu harbor. [Text] [SK172328 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Jun 83]

POLISH ARTISTS' UNION DISBANDED--Warsaw, 24 Jun (XINHUA)--The municipal government of Warsaw has disbanded the Union of Polish Artists because of the irreconcilable attitude taken by most of its leaders toward the government, the local press reported today. This is the third national cultural organization disbanded by the government since the proclamation of martial law on 31 December 1981. The other two organizations are the Polish Journalists Association which was replaced last March by the Association of Journalists of the People's Republic of Poland (AJPPR) and the Polish Theatrical Artists Association which is to be replaced by a new actors and actresses association now being formed. [Text] [OW251032 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 25 Jun 83]

CSO: 4000/175

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

WAN LI MEETS MALAGASY WOMEN'S DELEGATION 2 JULY

OW022015 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, 2 July (XINHUA)--Vice-premier Wan Li met here this afternoon with a women's delegation from Madagascar led by Raveloson Mahampo, member of the executive bureau and president of the Women's Revolutionary Association of the vanguard of the Malagasy revolution.

Wan Li extended welcome to the guests. He said that their visit will help strengthen the mutual understanding between the people of China and Madagascar and especially between women of the two countries. Women of both countries fought in the past for their national liberation and are facing the common task of developing their national economy and improving the people's livelihood. "Women are playing a tremendous role in both the revolutionary struggle and economic construction," he said.

Wan Li said that China's new constitution provides women and men are equal. However, the old concept of looking down upon women, a remnant of the past, has not been fully eliminated yet. Women's organizations should work hard to eliminate the old concept.

Mahampo said that the vanguard of the Malagasy revolution has a history of only 7 years. The visit of the delegation is a landmark for the Women's Revolutionary Association of the vanguard. "What we have seen here has confirmed what we heard about China. The Chinese women are playing a great role in the country's construction," she said.

Present at the meeting were Huang Ganying, vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation, and crescent Solohery Rakotofiringa, Malagasy ambassador to China.

The delegation arrived here on 30 June at the invitation of the All-China Women's Federation.

CSO: 4000/189

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

BRIEFS

DROUGHT RELIEF--Beijing, 5 July (XINHUA)--Qian Xinzhong, president of the Red Cross Society of China, this morning handed a draft for 50,000 U.S. dollars to Gabriel Ngaindiro, visiting minister of public health of the Central African Republic for his government. Qian Xinzhong asked Ngaindiro to convey the society's sincere sympathy and solicitude to the people of drought affected areas and the hope that they could quickly resume their normal life. Ngaindiro said: "China's donation, without doubt, is a symbol of the friendship between the two countries." He expressed thanks to the Chinese side on behalf of the drought-ravaged Central African people. [Text] [OW050903 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 5 Jul 83]

WREATH LAID AT HEROES' MONUMENT--Beijing, 5 July (XINHUA)--General Andre-dieudonne Kolingba, head of state and president of the military committee for national redress of Central Africa, laid a wreath at the monument to the people's heroes on Tiananmen square today. Inscription on the ribbon read "Eternal Life to the People's Heroes." The president was accompanied by Liu Yi, chairman of the reception committee and minister of commerce. [Text] [OW051131 Beijing XINHUA in English 0918 GMT 5 Jul 83]

CAR'S KOLINGBA INTERVIEWED--Bangui, 30 June (XINHUA)--Central Africa [CAR] head of state Andre Kolingba said today that he is going to China to strengthen mutual cooperation and hold constructive talks with Chinese leaders. In an exclusive interview with XINHUA on his 4-8 July visit to China, he said is bright prospects for the development of relations between the two countries. China is a country respected in the international community, he noted. He said Central Africa is a non-aligned country and wants to maintain relations with the world community on the basis of peace and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. He said the existence of the organization of African leaders are required to hold regular consultations. The OAU now faces many tasks including seeking to solve internal differences caused by outside forces, maintain unity and liberate Africa from new and old-line colonialism, he said. He said his country's major concern at present is to life itself out of underdevelopment. Cotton output this year reached 28,000 tons, an increase of over 64 percent than that of last year and output of coffee also increased, he said. Central Africa will develop its own resources for the achievement of economic independence and an improvement in the living conditions of its people, he said. [Text] [OW011818 Beijing XINHUA in English 1654 GMT 1 Jul 83]

ANDRE-DEIUDONNE VISITS CHINA--Bangui, 3 July (XINHUA)--Head of state of Central Africa Andre-dieudonne here for Beijing this morning for an official visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. Kolingba, chairman of the military committee of national recovery, was seen off at the airport by Minister of State in charge of Energy and Water Conservancy Mapouka and Minister of State in charge of Industry and Commerce Yambala and other cabinet members. Charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here Niu Xuan was also present at the airport. Earlier, Chinese Ambassador to Central Africa Xu Jingwu gave a dinner in honor of Chairman Kolingba. [Text] [OW031310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1131 GMT 3 Jul 83]

KEQING MEETS, FETES UGANDAN WOMEN--Beijing, 30 June (XINHUA)--Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the All-China Women's Federation, met and feted here this evening a women's delegation from Uganda. The delegation is led by Freda Adiamo, chairman of the National Council of Women of Uganda. Present at the meeting were Huang Ganying, vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation, and George Paliel Ufoyuru, Ugandan ambassador to China. [Text] [OW301400 Beijing XINHUA in English 1309 GMT 30 Jun 83]

TROOPS SENT TO CHAD--Kinshasa, 4 July (XINHUA)--Zairese President Mobuto Sese Seko confirmed at Kigali, Rwanda, today the dispatch of Zairese troops to Chad and said the decision was made at the latter's request; reported the Zairean press agency. President Mobutu is now in Rwanda to attend the festivities marking the 10th anniversary of Rwanda's national day. Answering questions by journalists, President Mobutu said, "there is no Zairese intervention in Chad. Zaire has been approached by a friendly country in difficulty. We have responded to its appeal for defending legitimacy." It was reported earlier that 250 Zairese paratroopers arrived in the Chadian capital of Ndjemena Sunday to support the Chadian Government led by President Hissenin Habre. [Text] [OW050150 Beijing XINHUA in English 0109 GMT 5 Jul 83]

RWANDA JUBILEE CELEBRATION--Beijing, 5 July (XINHUA)--Rwandan ambassador to China Sylvestre Kamali and Mrs Kamali gave a reception at the embassy here this evening in celebration of the 21st anniversary of national independence, the 10th anniversary of the founding of the second republic and the 8th anniversary of the founding of the national revolutionary movement for development. Among the guests were Wu Xueqian, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister and senior officials of other government departments. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present. [Text] [OW052006 Beijing XINHUA in English 1421 GMT 5 Jul 83]

NEW MALIAN AMBASSADOR MET--Beijing, 6 July (XINHUA)--State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with Boubacar tour, new Malian ambassador to China. [Text] [OW061430 Beijing XINHUA in English 1156 GMT 6 Jul 83]

GAMBIAN STADIUM AID--Beijing, 4 July (XINHUA)--The independence stadium built with Chinese aid has been handed over to the Gambian Government, a report from Banjul said. A certificate to this effect was signed on 1 July by charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Banjul Sun Guotong and Gambian minister of education, youth and sports Njoe on behalf of their respective governments. Construction of the stadium in the suburb of Banjul began in

February, 1980. In a speech at the handing-over ceremony, Njoe praised the Chinese technicians for their hardwork, sincerity and high sense of responsibility. He said the stadium is a symbol of the Gambian-Chinese fraternal relations and a pride of Gambia. [Text] [OW060417 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 4 Jul 83]

MAURITANIAN STADIUM OPENING--Beijing, 5 July (XINHUA)--A six-member Chinese Government delegation left here tonight for Mauritania to attend ceremonies for completion of the Nouakchott Olympic Stadium, which was built with Chinese assistance. The delegation is led by Ma Shizhong, vice-governor of Shandong Province. Construction of the stadium began in January of 1980. The stadium, with one 10,000-seat competition field and several training fields and living quarters for athletes, covers an area of 18 hectares. A completion ceremony is scheduled for 13 July. [Text] [OW060417 Beijing XINHUA in English 1436 GMT 5 Jul 83]

REINFORCEMENTS, PLANES SENT TO CHAD--Kinshasa, 12 July (XINHUA)--Zaire is to dispatch 1,750 commandos and three mirage fighters to join the 250 Zairean paratroopers already in Chad in support of Chadian President Hissein Habre against the forces led by ousted leader Goukouni Oueddei. The decision was made by Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko yesterday at a restricted meeting of the Zairean supreme defense council. According to an agreement between Zaire and Chad, the Zairean troops in Chad will be deployed around N'djamena International Airport and near the suburbs of the Chadian capital. [Text] [OW130821 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 13 Jul 83]

CHAD, LIBYA DISPUTE--Beijing, 12 July (XINHUA)--Member states of the Organization of African Unity will meet in Libreville, capital of Gabon to iron out the dispute between Chad and Libya, a press communique issued by the Gabonese Ministry for Foreign Affairs and cooperation says. According to reports from Libreville, the communique broadcast in Libreville yesterday says that the 19th OAU summit conference showed serious concern about the strains between Chad and Libya and decided to resume the work of the ad hoc committee of mediation on the Chad-Libya dispute. Gabon will chair the mediation committee, which was set up during the 14th OAU summit conference in 1977. The communique says that Gabon will attend the meeting of the presidium of the 19th OAU summit to be held in Addis Ababa on 15 and 16 July, and will discuss with the executive chairman and secretariat of the OAU the convening of the ad hoc committee of mediation on the Chad-Libya dispute. The mediation committee is composed of Gabon, Algeria, Cameroon, Mozambique, Nigeria and Senegal. [OW121429 Beijing XINHUA in English 1323 GMT 12 Jul 83]

CAR PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED--Bangui, 12 July (XINHUA)--President of the Military Committee for National Redressment Andre Kolingba returned here today after concluding his visit to China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In an interview with XINHUA at the airport, President Kolingba said his visit to China was pleasant from beginning to end. He also said his visit to China was 100 percent successful in all aspects. President Kolingba visited China from 4 to 9 July. [Text] [OW121455 Beijing XINHUA in English 1407 GMT 12 Jul 83]

UN NAMIBIA INSTITUTE DIRECTOR INTERVIEWED--Lusaka, 8 July (XINHUA)--Director of the UN Institute of Namibia Hage Geingob today condemned South Africa for attacking the frontline states whenever the South African and Namibian people react and hit it inside South Africa and Namibia. In an interview with Radio Beijing and XINHUA here, Geingob said that the struggle continues and war is intensified because people refuse to sit and accept oppression and apartheid. On South Africa's threat to attack the institute, Geingob said South Africa claimed that the institute is harbouring ANC [African National Congress] freedom fighters and used the claim as a pretext. "We have taken some precautionary actions. We have to be alerted and be ready even if attack does not happen. We don't take it lightly," he noted. The institute which was set up in 1976 by the United Nations, the director said, is now training SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] cadres, teachers and experts in various fields in preparation for the independence of Namibia. [Text] [OW082016 Beijing XINHUA in English 1913 GMT 8 Jul 83]

UGANDAN WOMEN'S DELEGATION MET--Beijing, 8 July (XINHUA)--State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here today with a women's delegation from Uganda headed by Freda Adiamo, chairman of the Ugandan National Council for Women. The delegation returned here yesterday after a tour of Shanghai and Dalian. [Text] [OW081524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1439 GMT 8 Jul 83]

DELEGATIONS FETED--Beijing, 10 July (XINHUA)--The Chinese Ministry of Culture gave a banquet here this evening for a government cultural delegation from Sao Tome and Principe led by Joaquim Rafael Branco, minister of education and culture. In their toasts, Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi and Minister Branco expressed the hope that cultural cooperation and exchanges between the two countries would be further strengthened. The delegation arrived here from Pyongyang by train this morning. [Text] [OW101650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1557 GMT 10 Jul 83]

SOMALI ART TROUPE PERFORMS--Beijing, 9 July (XINHUA)--The Somali "Waberi" National Art Troupe performed this evening before an audience of over 1,000 at the Tianqiao theatre here. The troupe is the first to visit China since the establishment of the Somali Democratic Republic in October 1969. The program this evening included traditional folk dances and songs in praise of friendship between China and Somalia. The Somali artists also drew warm applause for the rendition of a Chinese song, "Honghu Waters, Wave on Wave." Qian Changzhao, vice-chairman of the national committee of the Chinese people's political consultative conference, met Mohamed M. Farah, head of the troupe, and leading dancers before the performance. Among the audience were Ding Qiao, vice-minister of culture, and Salah Mohamed Ali, Somali ambassador to China, and Mrs Salah. Before coming to Beijing, the art troupe gave six performances in Guiyang, Kunming and Xian. [Text] [OW090810 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 9 Jul 83]

RED CROSS GRANT TO GAMBIA--Dakar, 21 Jun (XINHUA)--The Red Cross Society of China has granted RMB 500,000 yuan (about 25,000 U.S. dollars) to Gambia to help the country solve food shortage, according to a report from Banjul. Charge D'affaires Ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy in Gambia Liu Fenzhi conveyed yesterday a check for 50,000 yuan from the Chinese Red Cross Society to Gambian Vice-President Bakary Darbo. Darbo asked Liu to convey the Gambian Government's thanks to the Chinese Government and the Red Cross Society. [Text] [OW280317 Beijing XINHUA in English 1428 GMT 21 Jun 83]

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

SALVADORAN GUERRILLAS READY FOR TALKS WITH U.S.

OW091206 Beijing XINHUA in English 1144 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] San Jose, 8 July (XINHUA)--Salvadoran guerrilla organizations recently indicated that they are prepared to go into an unconditional dialogue with the United States.

In a press communique published by the Costa Rican newspaper LA REPUBLICA today, the Democratic Revolutionary Front and the Farabundo Marti Front (FDR) said: "Our fronts hold that in connection with a solution to the conflict in El Salvador, there exist substantive subjects for dialogue with the U.S. Government. We renew therefore our proposal for an unconditional dialogue with Mr Richard Stone," As U.S. president's special envoy, Stone is now on a Central American tour.

"We do not want the United States Government to act as mediator in our talks with the Salvadoran Government, because it has played a major role in the Salvadoran conflict, thus becoming a party to the conflict."

Referring to the visit to El Salvador by U.S. president's special envoy, the communique said one of Stone's objectives during the visit is to bring about talks between the guerrilla organizations and the peace commission, an organization set up by the Salvadoran Government.

The U.S.-backed Salvadoran Government reportedly has been refusing all along to enter into dialogue with the guerrillas. It has stated clearly that it would not hold talks with the guerrillas except on the issue of their participation in elections. The peace commission has been urging the guerrillas to lay down arms and has granted amnesty to those who had done so.

The amnesty plan has been rejected by the guerrilla organizations. Speculation is rife that during his current tour, Stone may meet with the guerrillas.

CSO: 4000/184

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

CANADIAN GROUP PRAISES POLICY ON NATIONALITIES

OW221243 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 22 June (XINHUA) "The retention and development of China's minority nationalities's languages and culture is excellent," according to a statement of the China-visit group of Saskatchewan Indian Federated College, Canada, following a 2-week study visit.

The college is the only institution of higher learning for about one million Indians in Canada.

In a XINHUA interview here today, the Canadian visitors, who have just concluded their visit to inner-Mongolian and Xinjiang Uyguyr autonomous regions, said that they were very much interested in the country's minority nationalities's conditions and were impressed by their rights of equality with the people of other nationalities and the government's policy on minority nationalities in particular.

Roy Bird, acting head of the group, who is also ban chief of the Saskatchewan Indians, said that the establishment of minority institutes throughout the country struck him most. This in itself is a manifestation of minority people's equal rights and the government's efforts to help develop minority languages and culture, he said.

China now has ten institutes of nationalities, including the Central Institute for Nationalities in Beijing. The others are situated in areas densely populated by minority nationalities. In addition, many universities throughout the country also enroll each year a great number of students of minority nationalities.

Dennis Acoose, vice-president of the Federated College, said through the tour, the visitors have begun informational and cultural exchanges with China, and they strongly wished to establish formal relationships with the Inner-Mongolian University, the Xinjiang University and the Central Institute for Nationalities, so as to enhance the mutual understanding between the minorities of the two countries.

"Exchanges in education, culture, students and scholars should also be strengthened," he said.

The retention of minority nationalities' languages and culture involves many aspects including in school teaching, publishing, broadcasting and in issuing official documents.

Before the interview, Luobusang (Mongolian), vice-minister of the state nationalities affairs commission, met with the visiting group, the first such delegation of national minority from Canada.

Luobusang said that respecting the rights of minority nationalities to use their own languages and developing culture are component parts of the party and the government's policy on nationalities, which he said, have been written into the new constitution adopted at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress held last December.

The protection and development of national languages and culture are closely affiliated with the encouragement of minority people to learn other languages. This, he added, is designed to meet the needs of the respective nationalities in developing science and economy in the localities, as China's national minority areas are comparatively underdeveloped economically and culturally as compared with those areas inhabited by the Han people. This explained why China's minority nationalities are also learning other languages. Citing Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region as an example, the vice-minister said that many people there can speak Uzbek, Kazak, Uygur and Russian.

CSO: 4000/184

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BRIEFS

ANTIGUA, BARBUDA PREMIER TO VISIT--Beijing, 5 July (XINHUA)--Vere Bird, prime minister of Antigua and Barbuda, will pay an official goodwill visit to China from 21 to 27 July this year at the invitation of the Chinese Government. Qi Huaiyuan, director of the information department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, made this announcement at a news briefing here today. An island country in the Caribbean, Antigua and Barbuda established diplomatic relations with China on 1 January 1983. [Text] [OW051115 Beijing XINHUA in English 0849 GMT 5 Jul 83]

NEW COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR MET--Beijing, 4 July (XINHUA)--State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with Alfonso Gomez Gomez, new Colombian ambassador to China. [Text] [OW041350 Beijing XINHUA in English 1309 GMT 4 Jul 83]

FORMER CUBAN PRESIDENT COMMITS SUICIDE--Havana, 24 June (XINHUA)--Cuban Justice Minister and former President Osvaldo Dorticos committed suicide here yesterday. According to an official announcement, Dorticos, 61, shot himself because he had been suffering from insupportable physical and mental pains caused by a serious illness of the spinal cord and the death of his wife several months ago. [Text] [OW241751 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 24 Jun 83]

KOREA'S REUNIFICATION SUPPORTED--Caracas, 10 July (XINHUA)--The Latin American and Caribbean Committee for the Reunification of Korea today called on the peoples, parties and organizations in Latin America to give energetic support to the just struggle of the Korean people for independent and peaceful reunification. The call, issued at a 2-day enlarged meeting of the committee which closed here today, strongly denounced the United States for having built military bases and stationed troops in South Korea and attempting to deploy neutron bombs there. The U.S. military presence has aggravated the strained situation on the peninsula of Korea, it said. The enlarged meeting, attended by representatives from nearly 20 Latin American and Caribbean countries as well as international organizations, adopted a resolution backing the reunification of Korea and a message to the Korean leaders Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il expressing support for the Korean people's just struggle. At yesterday's opening session, Eloy Torres, vice president of the chamber of deputies of Venezuela, reported on the situation in the peninsula of Korea and on the tasks of the committee. Addressing the meeting, Han Ik-su, head of a delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who stressed the need of U.S. troops withdrawal

from South Korea to ensure peace and peaceful reunification of his country.
[as received] [Text] [OW111211 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 11 Jul 83]

'STATE OF ALARM' DECREE--Beijing, 30 June (XINHUA)--The Guatemalan military government yesterday declared a "state of alarm," restricting individual and political activities and press freedom, said reports reaching here. The government announced on national radio and television that "all individual rights are restricted during the state of alarm imposed at midday in the desire to maintain order in the country." The "state of alarm" decree suspends freedom of movement and assembly, censors news, prohibits weapons possession, gives security forces broad powers of search and seizure and the government the right to assume management of public and private services. At the same time, President Efraim Rios Montt dissolved the military advisory board composed of junior officers who brought him to power after staging a coup in March last year. The move came amid rumors of a coup against President Rios Montt and was seen as a government response to mounting public criticism of the president and the call for his step-down. Discontent with the president has been on the rise since the first anniversary of the coup of March last year. The Roman Catholic Church, some army officers and political party leaders have accused Rios Montt of abusing power and called for early elections. [Text] [OW302210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1417 GMT 30 Jun 83]

U.S. 'SPY SHIP' SPOTTED--Beijing, 23 June (XINHUA)--Nicaraguan Air Force has spotted a U.S. spy ship in its territorial waters, according to a report from Managua. A spokesman of the Defense Ministry said the spy ship, named "gallery," was located about 20 miles (32km) from Nicaraguan territory in the Gulf of Fonseca, about 120 miles (193km) northeast of Managua, on 21 June. With a 164-member crew, the ship is equipped with 20-mm cannons, MK-13 surface-to-air missiles, and a SP-49 far-distance reconnaissance radar and carries two SH-2 anti-submarine helicopters that were not seen on its deck on 21 June, the spokesman said. The Nicaraguan press believed that the two helicopters may carry out espionage flight over Nicaragua's territory. The spokesman said the air force will keep watch on the movement of the spy ship. The spokesman said the air force found many U.S. warships carrying out espionage activities in Nicaragua's territorial sea last year and early this year. The government will lodge a protest against the intrusions with the U.S. Government, the spokesman said. [Text] [OW231453 Beijing XINHUA in English 1433 GMT 23 Jun 83]

CHILEAN WORKERS' STRUGGLE SUPPORTED--Beijing, 25 June (XINHUA)--China's Machinery and Metallurgical Workers' Trade Union sympathizes with and supports the just struggle of the Chilean workers and people, said a leading member of the union in an interview with the Beijing paper WORKERS' DAILY today. He said that in their recent peaceful struggle for the restoration of democracy, respect for trade union rights and better working conditions, many Chilean trade union leaders and about one thousand workers were arrested, some were killed and a great number of workers laid off. He said, "This is a brutal trample on the rights of the trade union. We therefore demand that the Chilean authorities respect trade union rights, release the arrested trade union leaders and workers, and restore the right to work to the workers who are laid off." [Text] [OW251754 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 25 Jun 83]

CSO: 4000/184

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PAPERS REPORT TWO ARRESTED FOR 'SPYING FOR TAIWAN'

BK280516 Hong Kong AFP in English 0501 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 28 Jun (AFP)--Chinese authorities recently arrested two men accused of spying for Taiwan in northeast China, newspapers here reported today. Lu Defeng, 50, a teacher, and Li Yi, a 38-year-old worker, were arrested in the province of Liaoning, the GUANGMING DAILY and the English-language CHINA DAILY SAID.

Ten other alleged spies for Taiwan have been arrested in recent months in Beijing and Tianjin, a large port east of the capital. The arrests coincide with the formation a few days ago of a Ministry of State Security, a kind of Chinese KGB.

Press reports said that Mr Lu and Mr Li were recruited by Taiwanese intelligence agents while they were in Japan where they visited relatives. The two are accused of handing over political and economic information to Taiwan. The CHINA DAILY ran a front-page photo of Mr Lu, head bowed and handcuffed under the watchful gaze of a uniformed police officer.

The GUANGMING DAILY said that Mr Lu taught in a workers' education service in a carton manufacturing plant at Dandong, near China's border with North Korea. Mr Li was a worker in Anshan, a large industrial center. The newspaper said that Mr Lu received 1,200 yuan (600 dollars) for his intelligence work and Mr Li received 1,100 yuan (550 dollars).

Li Jiaqi, 56, described as the spymaster of Taiwan's espionage network in Beijing, was sentenced a few days ago to life in prison. His adopted daughter was sentenced to five years in prison and another man three. In April, China announced the arrest of the alleged head of Taiwan's espionage network in Tianjin and six of his agents.

CSO: 4000/182

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MINORITY NATIONALITIES PROGRESS IN EDUCATION

OW260152 Beijing XINHUA in English 0141 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jun (XINHUA)--Education among China's 55 majority nationalities has made considerable progress, according to educational departments here.

In south China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, for example, 10 new teachers' colleges have recently been set up in order to train more high school teachers for the region, where a third of the population is composed of 11 minority nationalities. They have started enrolling students locally.

More than 80 percent of eligible children have been admitted to some 1,300 primary school in the Dehong Dai and Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture, an area bordering Burma where minority people outnumber those of Han, China's major ethnic group.

In addition to two high schools which admit only minority students, other high schools have opened special classes for them. The prefectural government has designated funds each year to develop boarding schools for minority children whose families live in sparsely populated, mountainous areas.

Before the People's Republic of China was founded in 1949, Dehong had no school at all and only a small number of children could learn how to read from monks or missionaries. In the past three decades and more, experts have helped Dai, Jingpo and Lisu nationalities work out written languages, and many teachers have come to Dehong from other parts of the country.

In order to permit more students of Tibetan nationality to enter college, a recent enrollment meeting in Lhasa decided that candidates in Tibet be allowed to use either the Tibetan or Han language in college entrance examinations. In addition, a test in the Tibetan language will be added so that those who know it may get more points.

Because the children of this rural and pastoral region usually start school late, Tibetan applicants for a secondary technical education are permitted a two to five year extension of the maximum age limit. Minority nationality students have accounted for over 60 percent of the college enrollment and over 70 percent of the secondary technical school enrollment in Tibet for three years running.

CSO: 4000/182

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NOTARIAL SERVICE DEVELOPING IN BEIJING

OW241425 Beijing XINHUA in English 1337 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 24 Jun (XINHUA)--Every work day long lines can be seen in the hall of a municipal notarial office in Beijing near Qianmen Watchtower, waiting for services ranging from the establishment of a will to conclusion of an economic contract.

Among the visitors are local residents, overseas Chinese, Beijing-based foreigners and representatives from enterprises and institutions.

Ding Jianzhong, 57, head of the notarial office, told XINHUA that in 1982 his office received 8,200 visitors, registered 4,500 documents, translated 1,100 notarial papers and answered 150 letters.

During the 1966-1976 "Cultural Revolution," domestic notarial service was suspended and the notarial force in the city was cut to one person who was ordered to offer service only for foreign activities.

Notarial offices have been set up under the city's Judicial Bureau, in Beijing's 19 districts and counties in addition to the municipal notarial office.

Ding's office has a staff of 23 and is open four days a week. "We have to redouble our efforts to meet increasing demands for notarial service," he said.

Ding went on, "Notarial work is playing an important role in preventing the occurrence of disputes, reducing suits, and protecting public property and legitimate rights and interests of applicants."

In a recent case, Ding recalled, a notary public of the office, by showing a will he recorded three days before the death of a man, settled a dispute between a divorced wife and a later wife of the deceased over the inheritance of property.

In recent years municipal notary publics have offered on-the-spot service in five shops for such things as refrigerator installment contracts. "This has raised the contract-completion rate and no disputes have been reported," Ding said.

With the introduction of responsibility system in all trades and economic exchanges with foreign countries, increasing documents are registered as economic contracts.

"We spend much time in investigations to guarantee the truthfulness and legality of such matters," Ding said.

Service fees are collected according to concrete conditions in every case. Free service is available for those who cannot afford to pay.

All the city's residents including Beijing-based foreigners with i.d. cards or introduction letters from units where they work or live, can be served.

CSO: 4000/182

TAIWAN

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION ARRIVES

OW031423 Taipei CNA in English 1350 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Taipei, 3 Jul (CNA)--An eight-member delegation of U.S. Congressmen, led by Robert Garcia, arrived in Taipei Sunday for an eight-day visit.

They were greeted by Chang Hsiao-yen, director of North American affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at the airport.

Members of the mission include Thomas M. Foglietta (D-Penn.), Edolphus Towns (D-N.Y.), and Gary L. Ackerman (D-N.Y.).

They will call on Premier Sun Yun-hsuan, President Nieh Wen-ya of Legislative Yuan, Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung, Economics Minister Chao Yao-tung, Defense Minister Soong Chang-chih and other government officials.

Before their departure on 10 July, the visitors will also visit economic establishments in the Republic of China.

CSO: 4000/181

CHINA POST VIEWS ELECTION, RECALL LAW REVISION

OW042109 Taipei CHINA POST in English 30 Jun 83 p 4

[Editorial: "The Passage of Revised Election and Recall Law"]

[Text] The passage by the Legislative Yuan Tuesday of the revised version of the election and recall law should pave the way for more orderly elections in the future.

The new version of the law contains 49 revised articles aimed at raising the quality of the election and properly setting the behavior of the election, thereby glorifying democracy and the rule of law and facilitating the people's participation in the election on its right track.

The revised law provides a new formula for the election of new Control Yuan members who will be elected by secret ballot by provincial assemblymen or city councillors. The election will be supervised by the central as well as local supervisors appointed by the Election Supervisory Committee. The candidates' qualifications will be considerably improved by raising their academic requirements. The scope of their campaign activities will also be improved with penalties provided for their violations. For instance, candidates are forbidden to conduct electioneering activities before the prescribed dates. Six campaign activities are specifically listed as examples of such activities. Violations will be subjected to fines.

The revised law specifically prohibits the entry of funds and terrorist activities into the campaign. Convicts or violators of the present law are not eligible to be candidates for election, and fines are provided for anyone revealing the contents of the ballots to others while any activity obstructing the election and intimidating the election officials will be punishable by more than five years in prison or life imprisonment.

The sum of the campaign funds is prescribed in the revised law with top ceilings to be listed by the Central Election Committee. Candidates are not permitted to accept contributions by foreign groups, civic organizations or individuals. Violations will be liable to a penalty of 1-7 years imprisonment or fines of NT\$1,000 to \$T\$10,000.

The above revisions of the election law were heatedly debated in the Legislative Yuan session during the past few weeks. Some independents have voiced their strong objections to some of the articles during the debates and even resorted to a walk-out. But finally, the Legislative Yuan was able to complete its work of the final reading which resulted in the final approval of the revised version.

It is hoped that the people will observe the revised version of the election and recall law in the November election of people's representatives to enhance democracy under the Three Principles of the People. We should do our best to show the free people of the world that we are practicing democracy even though we are confronted with the constant threat of a Chinese communist invasion during the "state of alert."

For the people of the Chinese mainland, our successful holding of the November election will be a welcome example to show them that the Three Principles of the People are being implemented here on the anti-communist bastion of Taiwan to provide a sharp contrast to the utter lack of democracy there. It will further inspire them to clamour for the elimination of communism on the Chinese mainland and for the introduction of democracy under the Three Principles of the People.

But in order to achieve all those objectives, all the people should exert their whole-hearted efforts to see to it that no corruption or acts of violence will mar the forthcoming election in November. All the candidates should realize that a clean election would not only enhance their prestige before the people but would also enable them to serve the people much better than ever before.

The significance of the new revised election and recall law was explained by Minister of Interior Lin Yang-kang in an interview Tuesday. He explained that the law aims at encouraging the talented candidates to win the support of the voters while voters are encouraged to cast their sacred ballots for the best candidates of their choice. It would also remedy many of the shortcomings prevalent in the election processes of all nations including many advanced nations such as Great Britain, Canada, Japan and Italy, where money and terror played a part in recent elections.

CSO: 4000/181

COMMENTARY ON HONG KONG GOVERNOR'S LONDON VISIT

OW050343 Taipei CNA in English 0308 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Taipei, 5 Jul (CNA)--Following is a commentary by Overseas Department, BCC: Edward Youde, governor of Hong Kong, left for London last week for talks with his home government in connection with the ongoing negotiations between London and Peking regarding the future of Hong Kong.

Youde's London trip came at a critical time as the British Government is reportedly ready to start "substantive" talks with the Chinese Communists after Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher sent a letter to Teng Hsiao-ping indirectly acknowledging Peking's claim over the colony.

Youde brought with him written statements from some 860 civil groups representing every segment of the 5.2 million population in Hong Kong, which unanimously express the wish for maintenance of the status quo after 1997 when the lease of 90 percent of Hong Kong and Kowloon expires.

During the Falklands crisis over a year ago, Mrs Thatcher declared that the wish of the inhabitants must be respected in any solution of the dispute over the South Atlantic islands. She eventually used Britain's military might to back her statement.

Unlike the Falkland Islands which are inhabited by British subjects, Hong Kong is essentially a Chinese city even though Hong Kong itself was ceded to the British "in perpetuity."

While the Falklands lie some 800 miles off the Argentine mainland, Hong Kong and Kowloon sit right at the edge of mainland China.

These factors, plus the fact that Red China possesses the military clout to take over Hong Kong overnight, presumably prompted even the "Iron Lady" to back down from her previous tough stand on Hong Kong.

Even as Youde was departing for London, Hsu Chia-tun, the highest-ranking Chinese communist cadre to head Hong Kong's HSINHUA office arrived to take up his new post. His assignment was widely interpreted as a signal for Peking's first step toward a take-over.

Echoing Peking's oft-repeated assurance, Hsu said he would see to it that Hong Kong remains stable and prosperous.

With the British conceding sovereignty to Peking before serious negotiations start, one cannot help wondering that meaningful arrangement could emerge from the talks.

Peking has said it would assert its sovereignty claim at "an appropriate time." It could mean a takeover before 1997.

As to how Hong Kong can keep its prosperity, Red China has promised self-rule, or autonomy status, for the colony's residents.

In making the promise, Peking apparently was not aware that its promises and pledges are not worth a penny. What has happened to the Tibetans and the Chinese people on the mainland as a whole is an object lesson to all the Chinese on this side of the Bamboo Curtain.

That explains why the Hong Kong economy is steadily worsening with falling share prices, sharp devaluation of the Hong Kong dollar and the steady capital flight in search for safe havens.

If Teng Hsiao-ping was serious about his exhortation to "seek truth from facts," he should have asked why the Chinese people in Hong Kong opt for continued alien rule instead of return to the motherland.

The answer, of course, is obvious to all, including Teng himself. But neither he nor his lieutenants will give up trying to perpetuate the dehumanizing and ineffectual communist system.

Therefore, the salvation of Hong Kong lies in an early return of democracy to the mainland. That's also what the 18 million people in Free China are striving to bring about.

CSO: 4000/181

TAIWAN

TAIWAN TO SEEK CRIMINAL EXTRADITION TREATIES

OW040311 Taipei CNA in English 0252 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Taipei, 4 Jul (CNA)--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is taking steps to negotiate extradition treaties with friendly countries, informed sources said Sunday.

The source said initial approach indicated that several countries have expressed interest in opening discussion on such treaties with this country.

At present, the Republic of China has never signed any extradition treaty with any foreign country, and that the conclusion of such a treaty will facilitate the extradition of fugitives, primarily the escaped economic criminals from the contracting states, the source said.

Sources from police authorities noted that the conclusion of an extradition treaty will have positive results in preventing crimes in the country.

CSO: 4000/181

TAIWAN PAPER VIEWS SHULTZ' ASIAN VISIT

OW010645 Taipei CHINA POST in English 27 Jun 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Shultz' Asian Tour"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is currently in Asia for a 13-day tour of the Philippines, Thailand, India and Pakistan. The main purposes of the trip is to work toward the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and help the efforts of the Association of Southeast Asian nations (ASEAN) to end Vietnam's military intervention in Cambodia.

On the eve of Shultz's current Asian trip, he declared that little progress had been made in U.S.-Soviet dialogue over Afghanistan. He said that the results of the U.S.-Soviet meetings designed to stop the war in Afghanistan are "hard to interpret." "It is hard to identify any progress in the negotiations," he noted.

It is more than three years since the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in an attempt to turn it into another vassal state. After their invasion of that country, Soviet troops slaughtered people and livestock and burned crops--terror tactics which Moscow believed would frighten the Afghans into submission.

But the Afghan people bravely resisted the Soviet attempt to conquer their nation. Afghan freedom fighters melted into the high mountains and ambushed Soviet supply columns and severely hampered the Soviet forces. Thus far the Soviet Union has sent 105,000 troops into Afghanistan. Its involvement in the prolonged war has been compared to the United States' ill-fated involvement in Vietnam.

And yet, to save face, the Soviet Union will not pull its troops out easily, despite worldwide denunciation and the high economic price it is paying for the venture.

In the past few years Pakistan has been harboring Afghan refugees and supplying the Afghan freedom fighters with weapons. The U.S., due to parallel military interests, has been giving Pakistan military aid. During his visit to Pakistan Shultz is expected to explore the possibility of further cooperation with Pakistan in bringing about an end to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

Shultz has arrived in Bangkok for a meeting of ASEAN which will be concerned with Vietnam's Soviet-supported occupation of Cambodia, and with world economic conditions.

Washington has declared its determination to back ASEAN in calling for Vietnamese withdrawal and an independent Cambodia. There are now strains within ASEAN over how to end the Cambodia impasse. Malaysia and Indonesia favor dialogue with Hanoi, whereas Singapore and Thailand strongly oppose Vietnamese presence and advocate U.S. efforts to help.

Secretary Shultz will, while meeting the ASEAN conference, promise U.S. backing in resolving the Cambodian conflict and seek to promote the solidarity of the member nations of ASEAN.

The U.S. Secretary of State's current mission has captured the attention of all those concerned about peace in Central and Southeast Asia. Whether he can achieve the goals of the tour remains to be seen. Our view is that Shultz's journey can at least serve to bring about stronger ties between the United States and ASEAN, thus contributing to stability in the region.

And this mission also shows Washington's growing apprehension about Soviet military expansion in Asia. This is important because so far the U.S. has not given Asia the attention it deserves. In this connection it is fitting and proper to point out that the Republic of China on Taiwan plays a tremendously important role in checking communist aggression in Asia. It is a link in the defense line that stretches from Japan, Korea, and the Philippines all the way to New Zealand with its system of democracy and strong defense capability, the ROC, not communist China, will remain a faithful and dependable ally of the U.S. in the latter's global anti-communist, anti-Soviet campaign.

CSO: 4000/181

TAIWAN

CAL-KAL COMMERCIAL ARRANGEMENT TO END 1 AUG

OW080531 Taipei CNA in English 0256 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Taipei, 8 Jul (CNA)--The temporary air agreement between South Korea and this country will be replaced by a formal bilateral air agreement to be negotiated between the two countries, the Executive Yuan disclosed Thursday.

In reply to questions by Legislator Lei Yu-chi, the Executive Yuan stated in a letter that the Civil Aeronautics Administration here has proposed an amendment to the present accord on the basis of reciprocity and mutual interest.

However, there remains no response to this proposal from Seoul, the letter revealed.

At the same time, China Airlines has notified its counterpart Korean Airlines to scrap their commercial arrangement on 1 August. The letter indicated that termination of this arrangement will mean a cancellation of several passenger and cargo flights on the part of Korean Airlines.

The present airline arrangement is clearly very much in favor of the Korean air carrier, the letter said.

CSO: 4000/181

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

TAIWAN RECEIVES OLYMPIC INVITATION--Taipei, 7 Jul (CNA)--Cheng Wei-yuan, president of the Chinese-Taipei Olympic Committee, Wednesday received a formal invitation from the Organizing Committee of the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games. The Chinese committee was invited to attend Olympic celebrations and sports events to be held in Los Angeles 28 July-12 August 1984. Cheng is expected to send a reply letter to the Organizing Committee within a few days accepting the invitation to attend the Olympic Games.
[Text] [OW071239 Taipei CNA in English 1000 GMT 7 Jul 83]

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